THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING,—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 3 MAY, 1834. [NO. 2332.

NOTICE is hereby given—That the Quarterly General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund, will be held at the Warehouse rooms on Tuesday next, the 6th proximo, at 12 o'clock.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES,
W. R. MORRIS
Secretary.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 30th April, 1834.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given,—That NARRON SADASEW, SENOY, formerly residing at Chundow warry, near Dhobee Tullow street, without the fort, and now a prisoner in the Bombay Gaol for debt, hath filed a petition in my office, praying for the benefit of the act 9th, Geo. IV. cap. 73. together with an assignment of his estates and effects in my office.

D. B. SMITH, *Chief Clerk.*
Meadow Street, 30th April, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of a Testamentary paper of FRANK GORE WILLOCK, Esquire, late a Captain in the Royal Navy, deceased, or Letters of Administration with the said Testamentary paper annexed thereto, may be granted to EDWARD HULSE WILLOCK, Esquire, a Captain of Artillery, in the service of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, the Brother of the said FRANK GORE WILLOCK, deceased, and the sole Legatee named in the said Testamentary paper, all persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 1st day of May, 1834.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

GOOD Bills on England, ~~at 14 days~~ sight, for any sum not less than £50, and not exceeding £250, may be had on application (post paid) to Ensign PILFOLD, Queen's Royals, specifying the terms.

NOTICE.—On Tuesday, the 13th of May, inst. at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by public auction, at the residence of THOMAS CRAWFORD, ESQ., near "*Hope Hall*", Mazagon, a small but neat and handsome assortment of Household Furniture and sundries, comprizing English made Rose Wood Card and Sofa Tables, mounted in "Or Molu," Handsome Jackwood Couches, with handsome crimson Damask Squabs and Cushions and Nankeen Covers, an Ottoman to match, new Jackwood circular Tables, richly carved; Skreen Doors of crimson Silk, Chairs, Bed Room and Dressing-Room Furniture, a fine toned Cottage Piano Forte, by "Broadwood", made to order for this climate, an 8 day Desk Clock, by "Dubois and Wheler"; goes remarkably well, a Dessert and Breakfast service, Lamps, Wall-shades, Cooking Utensils, and numerous other articles, and a few dozens of choice Sherry, Madeira, Lisbon, French Claret, Gin, Brandy, Rum Shrub, Allsopp and Bass' Pale Ale, ripe in Bottle, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. The property may be viewed from 6 A. M. on Monday, the 12th inst. (the day preceding the sale) until 6 P. M. and from 8 A. M. on the day of sale.

Nesbit Lane, 3d. May, 1834.

CARD.

LA SIGNORA and IL SIGNOR BARTOLINI, from Naples, beg respectfully to inform the Public that, if encouraged by the sale of a sufficient number of Tickets to defray the expences, they purpose giving a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music: Time and place to be afterwards notified.

Tickets at 5 Rupees each, may be had at Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co,. and Messrs. HAMILTON, and Co. where particulars will be made known.

Bombay, 3d. May, 1834.

FOR Sale—A Suite of completely new Surat made Tents, consisting of,

A Captain's Tent.
A Subaltern's Tent.
2 Beechobas and outer walls, all lined with Chintz.

Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

CARBONELL AND SON'S WINES.

Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., beg to intimate that they are holders of a large assortment of superior Wines from the above well known Firm, consisting of

1st Growth Claret....	at 45	Rs.	per doz.
2nd Ditto....ditto ..	at 30	"	" "
Superior mild old Port..	24	"	" "
Ditto Old Sherry....	26	"	" "

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1834.

FOR Sale—A few Tickets in the above Lottery at Rs. 135, per each. Apply to BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE, DANTRA, at the office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO. Terms, Cash.

Bombay, 3d May, 1834.

NOTICE. On Thursday, the 15th of May, instant, at 1 P. M. Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by Public, Auction, on the Custom House Bunder, by order of the Mortgagees, the well known Teak built, Copper Bottomed Ship EDMONSTON, of 458 Tons, with all her Masts, Yards, Sails, Cordage, and Stores, as she lays, opposite the Castle, where she may be inspected at any time, and a list of her stores seen.

A list of her stores also lies at the Rooms of Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., who will give every information respecting the Ship.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st. 25 per cent. of the Purchase money to be paid on the Lot being knocked down, and the remainder within three days from the day of sale, failing which, the deposit shall be forfeited, and the vessel resold at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall forfeit all advantages, and make good all losses.

2nd. The vessel to be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment she is knocked down, and all expenses of Company's Moorings or of any other description arising subsequent to that period, to be borne by the purchaser.

3rd. Full delivery of the vessel will be made, when the payment of the purchase money is made in full, and not before.

N. B. Any legal documents that may be required, are to be prepared at the expense of the purchaser.

Nesbit Lane, 3d May, 1834.

ખબર

લરશેપતવારને•દીને•તા• ૧૫ મી•મેએ• ચાલતા•મઈનાંનીએ•બપોરનાં•પ્લાપ્ લ ૧ નાં મીશીઅર•પ્રીય•બમંનજી•તથા•કુમપની• પ્રોટમાંની•માડવીનાં•ડપ્રા•ઉપર•જહેર•લીલાં ઉ•પ્રરીને•ગીરવી•લેનારઓનાં•કુપ્રમથી•શાહ્ નાંમીયુ•તરાંબાની•પ્રરારનુ•વાંહ્યાંણ•જ્રડમન જ્રાટીન ૪૫૮ ટનનુ•તે•ડાલો•તથા•પરબાંનો તથા•શડો•તથા•દોરડાંઓ•તથા•શામાંન•શાઠે વેચશે•ને•હાલમો•ઝીલાની•શાંમબેછે•તાંહ્યાં• હરએપ્ર•વખતે•જેવા•દેશે•તથા•શામાંનની• ટીપ•દેખરાવશે ❋

શામાંનની•બીજી•ટીપ•મીશીઅરશ•પ્રરીય બંમનજી•તથા•કુમપનીનાં•ઓરડામો•અથવા• વખારમો•રાખેલીછે•તથા•તાંહ્યાં•એ•વાંહ્યાંણ વીશેની•શરવે•બીનાંથી•વાપ્રેપ્ર•પ્રરશે ❋

વેચાંણની•બોલી

૧ લુએજે—લીલાંડુ•થાજ•રહ્યા•પક્ષી•જેટલે• કુપીએ•વેચાશે•તે•પરમાંણે•દર•શેપ્રડે•ટપ્રા ૧૫ પરમાંણે•ખરીદદારે•અનામત•આપવા•તથા• બાકીનાં•નાંણાં•વેચાંણનાં•દીનથી•દીન ૩ મો આપવાં•એ•પરમાંણે•ઝીધામો•ચુપ્રશેતો•અ નામત•કુપીઆ•ચુનેગારીમો•જશે•તથા•વાંહ્યાં ણ•પેહેલા•ખરીદદારને•હ્યાળે•પાકુ•વેચાશે• તથા•તે•ધણીનુ•નપ્રા•ઉપર•ઝાંજ•પોચશે•નહી• તથા•ખોત•આવશે•તો•ભરી•લેશે ❋

૨ જુએજે—લીલાંડુ•થાજ•રહ્યા•પક્ષી•તેજ વખતથી•વાંહ્યાંણનો•જોખમ•ખરીદદારને•માંથે રહેશે•તથા•શરપ્રારી•શાંપ્રલનો•અથવા•બીજી પ્રાંજ•રીતનો•ખરચ•લીલાંડુ•થાજ•રહ્યા•પક્ષી થાશે•તે•ખરીદદારે•આપવો ❋

૩ જુએજે—વેચાંણનાં•નાંણાં•આપશે•તારે વાંહ્યાંણ•આપુ•એવાલે•ભરતી•ની•બાબતુ ક્ર શે•નહી ❋

તાજેપ્રલમ—એ•વાંહ્યાંણ•બાબત•પ્રાંજ•ધા રાની•રીતનાં•પ્રાગલ•પતર•બનાવવાં•અથ વા•લખાવા•પડતો•તે•ખરીદદારે•પોતાનાં• ખરચથી•પ્રરવાં ❋

નીશબીટ•લેન•તા• ૨ જી•એપ્રે ૧૮૩૪

જાહીર ખબર.

બેસપતવારી તારીખ ૧૫ વી મે चा लत्या महिन्याचे रोजी येक वरावर दोनप्रहरी; मेशीयेर्स फ्रोत बमनजी वकु पेंनी, कोटाचे मांउवीचे धक्यवर ज्या हीर लिलाव करून पाहाण घेणाऱ्याचे हूकुमाचे चागले चालणारे नामी तांरू ब नाम ईडमंउ ईष्टोंन. उोले, परबाने सो उे, दोरउे व सामान असेल ते संगाते वीकतील आणो ते तारू हाल्वी किंल्या समोर आहे, ते तीकउे पाहावयास मो केल व सामानाची याद दाखवितील, व दूसरी याद मीशीयेरस फ्रोत बमन जी व कुपोनचे खोलोत किंवा वखारी त ठेवली आहेतं, तिकउें विचारेल्या स या तारू समंधो सर्व बातमी कळवि ल.

वीकण्याचा करार.

१ लीलांडु जाहाल्या नंतर जीतके रूपयाने वांकेल त्याप्रमाणे दर सेकडया स पंचविस टके अनामत खरीददारा ने द्यावें व बाकीचें रूपये विकरीचे दि वसापासून तान दिवसांत द्यावें, याप्र माणें द्यावयास चुकेल तर अनामत रूप ये गुनेगारीत जातील, व तांरू पहीलेख रीददाराचे हिसोबि वोकले जाईल, तो विकरात कांही नफाजाहाला तर त्यवर पहीले खरीददराचा कांही दा वा चालनार नाहीं व खट आलातर भरूनघेतली जाईल.

२ लीलांव जाहाल्या नंतर त्याचवे लापासून तारूंचे जोखीम खरीददराचे माथ्यावर राहील व नामदार सरकार कुंपनीचे साखळ्याचे व दुसरें ईतर कांही रीतीचा खर्च लीलाव जाहाल्या नंतर होईल तर त खरीददाराने द्या वें.

३ विकरीचे सरर्व रूपये देतील तें व्हां तारू स्वाधीन करताळ तेफुढे करनारनाहीं.

ताजेकलभ : हे तांरू संभनधी कांही धचाची रीतिप्ररमाणे कागद पतर लि हावयास लागतील त्याचा खरर्च खरिद दाराने आपले खर्चाने कराधे.

निजबोट आळी ताा ३ री मे सन १८३४.

FOR sale—The following Bills, payable at, London:—

2 sets of Bills for 100 and 200 pounds sterling, payable 30 days after sight. Drawn by A. MOODIE, ESQ., Accountant, Hobart Town, on the Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, London.

1 set for £200 payable 30 days after sight. Drawn by P. W. PARRY, Esq., Commissioner for managing the Australian Agricultural Company's affairs in New South Wales, on the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors of the Corporation of the Australian Agricultural Company, London.

1 set for £500, payable 30 days after sight. Drawn by JAMES LARDLEY, Esq. Accountant, New South Wales, on the Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London.

1 sets of £500 payable 60 days after sight. Drawn by RICHARD JONES AND CO. of Sidney, on Messrs. DONALDSON, WILKINSON AND CO. Old Broad-street, London.

3 sets of £200 each, payable 6 months after sight. Drawn by C. W. GILLESPIE, Esq. of Canton, in China, on Messrs. THOMAS WILSON AND CO. in London.

Early applications are recommended and further particulars may be known on application at the office of FRAMJEE CAWASJEE, in Hummum Street.

FOR SALE—At the Shop of COWASJEE and PESTONJEE, No. 7, Forbes street,
Superior sweet Lisbon, at per dozen Rs. 8
Ditto, plain Lisbon, at per dozen.. Rs. 8
Forbes Street, 3d May, 1834.

THIS day is published and ready for delivery—No. XIV of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.

FOR Sale at RAGHONATH HURRYCHUNDJEE'S Library,

54 Vols.	American Edition of the Family Library,
18 mo. Cloth Bds.,	comprising as follows:—
3 Vols.	Milman's History of the Jews, with plates.
2 "	Lockhart's life of Buonaparte, with plates.
1 "	Southey's life of Nelson, with a portrait.
1 "	Williams' Life of Alexander the Great. Plates.
1 "	Natural History of Insects; numerous engravings.
1 "	Galt's life of Lord Byron.
1 "	Bush's life of Mahomed, with a plate.
1 "	Scott's Demonology and Witchcraft, with a plate.
2 "	Gleig's history of the Bible, with a map.
1 "	Polar Seas and Regions, with maps and engravings.
1 "	Croley's Life and Times of George 4th. with portrait.
1 "	Discovery and Adventure in Africa, with a map and engravings.
3 "	Lives of Eminent Painters and Sculptors, with portraits.
1 "	History of Chivalry and the Crusaders, with an engraving.
2 "	Life of Mary, Queen of Scots, with a portrait.
1 "	Ancient and Modern Egypt, with a map and engravings.
1 "	History of Poland, with a portrait.
1 "	Festivals, Games and Amusements, with engravings.
1 "	Life of Sir Isaac Newton, with a portrait and woodcuts.
1 "	Palestine, or the Holy Land, with a map and 9 engravings.
1 "	Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, with portraits.
1 "	The Court and Camp of Buonaparte, with plates
1 "	Lives and Voyages of early Navigators, with portraits.
1 "	Pitcairn's Island and its Inhabitants, with engravings.
1 "	Turner's Sacred History of the World.
2 "	Memoirs of Celebrated Female Sovereigns.
2 "	Lander's Expedition to the Niger: Maps.
1 "	Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.
3 "	Lives of Celebrated Travellers.
2 "	Do. of Frederick the Great, with portrait.
2 "	Sketches from Venetian History, with plates
2 "	Thatcher's Lives of the N. A. Indians; woodcuts.
3 "	Historical and Descriptive account of British India, with map and wood engravings.
1 "	Letters on Natural Magic, by Brewster.
2 "	History of Ireland; Plates,
1 "	Discoveries in the Northern Coast of America.
1 "	Humboldt's Travels and Researches.

PRICES.

Single vol.....	5 Rs.
Two do	9 Rs.
Three do	13 do.
The whole set.....	3 Rs. per vol.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY BOMBAY.

T. BLACKWELL begs to bring to the notice of the Public, his having commenced business in Bombay as a General Commission Agent, and he most respectfully solicits the countenance of Families, Messes, and Gentlemen, both at the Presidency and at Out-stations.

For the present his Agency will be limited to,

1. Purchase of Articles at Public Auctions.
2. Private Purchases at reduced prices.
3. Receiving charge of, and transmitting Baggage.
4. Receiving charge of Horses, and feeding and despatching them to Stations directed.
5. Engaging Houses Tents and Furniture at the lowest rent.
6. Engaging Boats, Carriages, &c.
7. Procuring of Passages.
8. Undertaking to pass through the Custom House, and forward to their destination, any goods which may arrive for Gentlemen and Messes.

To such Gentlemen as may be either unwilling or unable to attend Sales—to Strangers arriving at the Presidency en route to, or from the interior—to Out-station Residents, who are frequently necessitated to purchase Articles at whatever price demanded, and who are not informed of Public Sales till some time after they have taken place, T. B. flatters himself that his Agency will be found useful and advantageous.

Every attention will be paid as to moderation in price and quality of the Articles he may be commissioned to procure, and he pledges himself never to deviate from the strict letter of his instructions.

All Orders with which he may be favored, it is requested may be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment.

TERMS.

5 per cent. on all bona fide purchases, and on the other branches above detailed, a charge proportioned to the nature of the Agency; but at the same time, at a rate which he trusts will ensure universal satisfaction.

Letters post paid, directed to T. BLACKWELL, at Meadow Street, Bombay, will meet with prompt attention.

Bombay, 4d May, 1834.

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND CO., the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, vizt :—

Pale and Brown Sherry, at		Rs. 20	per dozen.
Port.....at		Rs. 22	per doz.
Lisbon.....at	10 *a*	12	"
Brandy.....at	15 *a*	18	"
Jamaica Rum, at		12	"
Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles,		Rs. 24	per case.
French Liqueurs of sorts,		18	per doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer		6	"
Rum Shrub, in pints,		9	"

General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, 3d May, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godown of Messrs, BECKWITH AND CO.,

Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham and Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per doz.

A few cases of very superior Pale Sherry, received from W. D. Sheriff, of London, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Fresh high flavored English Claret, from ditto, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Champaigne Brandy, of excellent quality, from ditto, at Rs. 18 per doz.

Madeira Wine from Keirs and Co. of the finest quality, imported in 1831, in Pipes, Hds. and Bottled.

TERMS, CASH.

FOR SALE at Messrs. BECKWITH and Co's.—Double Barrell Percussion Guns (copper caps), from Wm. Mills, in Mahogany Cases, with every complete apparatus, at Rupees 550.

All received direct from the Maker.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.—Pale Sherry in Butt, from W. HARPER, London.....Rs. 450
Do.....hhd.....do..... 250
Do. in Bottle, 6 and 3 dozen, each.... 20
Do. do. from WALKER and CO... 16
Old Port....do.....each..... 16
Superior old Madeira, from Messrs. MURDOCH, YUILLE and CO. in Butt, imported in 1830..... 450
Do.....do.....in hhd..... 250
Sercial, in quarter cask..... 200

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.—Superior Gin from the well known house of Messrs. GRAHAM AND CO., of Rotterdam, *ex Euphrates*, in cases of 1 dozen, at Rs. 18 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 3d May, 1834.

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S. Godowns,

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry in Wood, Rs. 450 at 650 per butt.

Do. in Bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.

Madeira in Wood from BLACKBURN AND CO., Rs. 600 per pipe.

3d May, 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO.,

A fresh batch of Brown's Cantenac Claret, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at 20 Rs. per dozen.

Cockburn's Leith Sherry, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Golden Sherry from Cockburn and Campbell, of Edinburgh, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Schiedam Gin, in cases and carboys.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET :—

Claret 2d growth.....	Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	" 26 per doz.
Ditto in Pints.....	" 14 per doz.
Port Wine,.....	" 20 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 3d May, 1834.

EXCELLENT SHERRY to be had at Rs. 12 per dozen. Apply to DUNCAN GIBB AND CO.

Bombay, 3d May, 1834.

A FEW hhds. of Sherry imported per "*Euphrates*," from Messrs. DUFF and LEGH, of London, are for sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. at Rs. 375, each—Cash.

Bombay, 3d May, 1834.

HOCK.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., the abovementioned [illegible]ne from Messrs. G. CHRISTOPHER and [illegible]N, and Mr. A. BLACK, of London, at Rs. [illegible] per three dozen, and Rs. 150 per six dozen [illegible]e.

Bombay, 3d May, 1834.

A CARD.

PERSONS returning to Europe are recommended to apply immediately on landing to Capt. Grindlay, East India Army Agent, and Agent for Passengers, 16, Cornhill, where they will have every assistance in passing their Baggage, and transacting business at the India House, and knowing the addresses of all parties in England connected with India.

Agents at Deal, Messrs. L. & J. IGGULDEN.
" at Portsmouth, Mr. LINDEGREN.

N. B. Supplies forwarded to Messes and Regiments on Commission, and business transacted for Families at home.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1834.

2	Prize. of	100,000	Sa. Rs. each.	200,000
1	Ditto. of	50,000	do....do.	50,000
2	Ditto. of	20,000	do.....do.	40,000
2	Ditto. of	10,000	do....do.	20,000
4	Ditto. of	5000	do....do.	20,000
40	Ditto. of	1000	do....do.	40,000
40	Ditto. of	500	do... do.	20,000
40	Ditto. of	250	do ...do.	10,000
400	Ditto. of	125	do....do.	50,000

Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale with Frommurze Sorabjee, opposite to the General Post office, at the following prices, viz.

Whole Tickets at Rupees	135.	each
Half. Ditto....."	68.	"
Quarter Ditto....."	35.	"
One eighth ditto.."	17½	"

TERMS, CASH.

Bombay, 3d May, 1834.

TO be Let—A very commodious upper-roomed airy Bungalow, situated on the bank of Baboolah Tank, now in the occupation of AGA MAHOMED RAHIM SHERAZEE, near the House of the late AGA MAHOMED SHOOSTRY, ready to be entered on first of June next. For particulars, apply to the Office of the late AGA MAHOMED SHOOSTRY.

Nisbet Lane, 3d May, 1834.

TO be Let—A delightful residence, the "Mount Stay," lately occupied by Captain Hamilton, and in excellent repair. Immediate possession may be had Apply at AGA MAHOMED SHOOSTRY'S Office, within the Fort.

Nesbit Lane, 3d May, 1834.

TO Let—The following Bungalows at Poonah, vizt :—

One belonging to the Estate of Major A. W. BROWNE.

Do. do. to Sir JOHN FITZGERALD.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 3d May, 1834.

TO BE LET,

TWO Commodious upper-roomed houses, situated in Meadow Street.

A large Godown, adjoining the same house. Apply to DADABHOY COWASJEE'S Sons, opposite to the Armenian Church.

TO BE LET—The upper apartments of the House, opposite to St. Thomas's Church. For particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the Fort.

Bombay, 3d May, 1834.

TO be let—A house in Meadow Street, No. 35.

One ditto, at Colaba.

A Stable adjoining the Courier office. Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

TO BE LET—A commodious airy pleasant upper-roomed Bungalow, at Camballa, opposite to the Bee-hive, lately occupied by A. N. SHAW, Esquire. Apply to Moody SORABJEE VATCHA Gandy, at his office, opposite to the Town Major's office.

Bombay, 3d May, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from

No. 7 to 20, each No.....	3	0	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0	2	0
Do. Interest Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Policies,.....	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,.....	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,.....	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,.....	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year, shewing the correlative dates, according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CHINA,

THE fine new Ship CLYDE, 600 Tons, JOHN KERR, Commander, will have quick despatch, has very excellent accommodations for Passengers.—Apply to Captain KERR, on board, or to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 22nd April, 1834.

No.—2 4.—Captain J. Jopp, of the engineers, late deputy surveyor general, is placed at the disposal of the commander of the forces, for regimental duty at Seroor, from the date on which he may be relieved from the charge of the pay office at Poona.

Bombay Castle, 23rd April, 1834.

No.—205.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following proclamation issued under this date from the general department, be published in general orders :—

PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNMENT,
General Department.

Whereas by an Act passed in the 3rd and 4th years of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled "an Act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better Government of His Majesty's Indian Territories, till the thirtieth day of April 1854," it is enacted that the person who on the twenty second day of April, one thousand, eight hundred, and thirty four, shall be Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, shall be the first Governor of the said Presidency under this Act.

Add whereas the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, under a despatch dated the 27th December 1833, have resolved that the Individuals being Civil Servants, who shall be Members of Council at Bombay on the twenty second April 1834, or the two Senior of them shall be the first Members of Council at this Presidency, under the said Act, and have likewise appointed His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Keane, K. C. B. Commander in Chief of the Company's Forces on the Bombay Establishment, but who hath not yet arrived in this Country, to a seat in Council at this Presidency.

It is hereby proclaimed, that the Right Honorable John, Earl of Clare, the person who was the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay on the 22nd of April 1834, and William Newnham and James Sutherland, Esquires, the Individuals who were severally the Members of Council on the same date, have respectively on the date hereof assumed charge of the Offices of Governor and Member of Council of this Presidency under the said Act, and have taken the Oaths, and their Seats accordingly.

By order, &c.
(Signed) C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

No. 206.—The Right Honorable John Earl of Clare having under a dispatch from the Honorable Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated the 27th of December 1833, been appointed Commander in Chief of the Fort and Garrison of Bombay, it is hereby notified to the Army, that His Lordship has this day assumed charge of that Office.

Bombay Castle, 24th April, 1834.

No. 207.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed :—

Ensigns H. Boyé, and J. D. Leckie, of the 22nd regiment native infantry, to act as adjutants to that regiment; the former from the 25th to the 31st March last, and the latter from the 1st instant, during the absence of lieutenant Long on leave.

No. 2 8.—The following temporary arrangment is confirmed :—

Lieutenant C. A. Stewart, of the 16th regiment native infantry, to act as fort adjutant at Surat, during the absence of lieutenant Hughes on leave.

Bombay Castle, 25th April, 1834.

No. 209.—The leave to Madras, granted to lieutenant J. R Willoughby, of the 25th regiment native infantry, under date the 24th of May last, on private affairs, and extended on the 21st of December and 4th ultimo, is cancelled from the 22nd of October last, from which date that officer is to be considered as absent on sick certificate, until the 3rd instant, the date of his return to the presidency.

Bombay Castle, 28th April, 1834.

No. 210.—Colonel J. Salter, commanding at Deesa, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st to the 30th May next, to proceed to [illegible]boo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 26th April, 1834.

Mr. A. Campbell, assistant to the principal collector at Dharwar, is permitted to accompany the principal collector into the districts, on deputation, from the 7th instant.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th April 1834.

Mr. Glass, acting judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, received charge of the adawlut of that zilla on the 23rd instant.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th April, 1834.

The resident at Bushire is permitted to visit the southern parts of the Persian Gulf, about the month of June next, and thence to repair to Bombay on leave of absence, agreeably to sec. XIV of the absentee regulations, delivering over charge to his assistant, lieutenant Hennell.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—I have been hesitating whether I should make public the strange correspondence that has just taken place between me and the Secretaries to the Second Bombay Laudable Society. But, observing [illegible] of the 19th ultimo which I received yesterday, that the discussions which have lately taken place at Calcutta amongst the Shareholders are likely to be productive of much advantage to the Calcutta Laudable Societies, I have thought that it might be of some use here were the following circumstances generally known.

Some days ago I made the usual application to the Secretaries to be admitted to hold certain additional shares in the Laudable Society. To which the only answer that I received was "that the Directors declined agreeing to it." Not being satisfied with this laconic, reply I made further enquiries, from the result of which I learned that the Directors are vested with a discretionary power to reject any application *without assigning a reason for so doing*, and, that the decison of the Directors in all matters relating to the acceptance or rejection of risks in the Laudable Society is final."

It must, however, be evident that the Society incurs no risk by admitting any person, be he who he may, to hold shares in it; because its regulations require that the premiums of assurance shall be paid in advance. and, if these are not duly paid, the policy lapses and the Society thus profits from what it had previously received on that account. In the present instance the decision of the Directors has in all probability deprived the Society of a clear gain of four or five thousand Rupees; and it might therefore deserve the reconsideration of the Shareholders whether it is either necessary or advantageous that the Directors should be vested with the above mentioned discretionary power. For should any informality or mistake inadvertently occur in the required affidavit or certificate, it would surely be more conducive to the interests of the Society that it should be returned for correction, rather than that the application, which it accompanied, should be rejected altogether and no reasons assigned for such rejection.

I remain, &c.

Q.

Bombay, 2d May, 1834.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

TO G. ASHBURNER, ESQ.
Secretary to the Steam Committee, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 31 October last, with the accompanying papers and pamphlets, which reached me here during a temporary absence from my post.

It has afforded me much pleasure to learn the progress which has been made in India in raising funds for the opening of a communication by steam between that country and England; and I shall feel most happy in promoting the undertaking by every means in my power.

It was to be apprehended that the loss of the *Nautilus*, and the consequent delay of her despatches, would prevent any arrangement being made in England for availing of the *Hugh Lindsay's* return to Bombay; but it appears that intelligence of her intended voyage had reached London, by the Cape of Good Hope, in sufficient time to enable the Court of Directors to transmit important despatches, which are just arrived, by Lieut. Lake, though he was obliged to come on from Malta to Alexandria in a merchant vessel. I trust however, that the representations from your quarter will induce His Majesty's Government to grant every facilitation for keeping up an intercourse of so much importance, both in a political and commercial point of view.

In the event of objections being made to extend at once the Malta Steam packets to Alexandria, there can be no doubt that, independently of the Government allowance for conveying the mail, ample field will be found for the employment of private steamers on that line, arising out of the growing importance of Egypt and Syria, and the number of travellers who are attracted thither by curiosity or commercial pursuits.

I do not anticipate that any reliance can be placed on support from the Mediterranean merchants in the way of pecuniary contributions; but there is every reason to expect, that the Government and the merchants of Malta will give the utmost encouragement to an undertaking that promises to be productive of so many advantages to that island.

Should the plan of running steamers from Bombay be ultimately adopted, I am of opinion that the arrangement suggested by Capt. Wilson will be found the most eligible for forming the Coal depôts at Maculla and Jeddah only, as the uncertainty of the conveyances between Alexandria and Suez would render it extremely difficult to keep up a supply at the latter place from this side, till the Railway between Cairo and Suez, for which a survey is now making by order of the viceroy, can be completed.

In the mean time every protection and assistance will be afforded by the Egyptian government towards keeping up the intercourse through this country.

I have &c.,
R. THURBURN.

Cairo, 12th March, 1834.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PAPER ON THE CULTIVATION OF ASPARAGUS.

After the first fall of rain which may be calculated to take place during the early part of June, sow your asparagus broad cast in Beds as you would do onions. In 25 days the young plants will make their appearance. For two months you ought to look after the beds, taking away all weeds and occasionally watering should there be no rain. This will bring you to the middle of September when you ought to be making

Preparations for transplanting the grass into permanent beds

Select a piece of ground 36 yards by 13. This will contain 2,200 plants, and eventually be sufficient to supply asparagus for the whole year in sufficient quantity for a family, and to give away occasionally.

Having marked out the ground, a water course is cut through it longitudinally, and beds are then dug transversely, each 4 feet broad; the earth is dug out to the depth of 18 inches and thrown on either side.

When the trench is made, you ought to fill it up 14 inches only, with equal parts of the earth already taken out and good old horse manure as black as a coal, which is found in pits in the neighbourhood of stables and Cavalry lines. In this bed you are to plant 3 rows of asparagus, each plant one foot from the other every way, and the same distance from the bank or alley on either side. In one of these beds, there will be about 60 plants, more or less, and on the whole piece of ground about 36 beds irrigated from the longitudinal water course already mentioned. Between each of the beds there is an alley which ought to be at least 4 inches above their level. This was provided for by only filling up 14 inches of the 18 dug out to form the trench, and any superfluous soil may be removed to another part of the garden. The alley may be 2 feet broad, but should never be less than 18 inches, as it enables the mallies to have a firm footing whilst weeding and cleaning the bed without injuring or disturbing the plants.

I have said that the beds are to be 4 inches below the level of the alley; now the roots of the plants ought to be at least 3 inches below the level of the ground, and in transplanting let this not be forgotten.

If the latter rains should be violent and water lodge in the beds after the ground has been saturated, drains are to be cut to carry it off. In the ordinary management of the beds, after they have been planted out, it will be necessary to keep them free from weeds and from the cessation of the rains until the setting in of the hot weather, they may be irrigated every fourth day. During the hot weather they will require to be watered every second day. In the month of April, the plants will be loaded with seed and will be about 3 feet high. You may now, according to your wants, cut down 6 beds, 3 on either side of the water course. In cutting the beds few directions are required. The plants are simply to be cut down level with the ground and with a very sharp knife. The ground about the roots and crown of the plants should be loosened. You are then to take equal parts of good soil, sand, and old horse manure and cover the plants 3 inches, so that the young shoots which will immediately commence growing may be blanched, at the same time that the roots receive additional nourishment. On the 3d day after the cutting and dressing have been accomplished, you will find plenty of shoots making their appearance, and when 3 inches above ground, may be cut for the table, and they will then be 6 inches long. The best way of cutting off the shoots is by removing the soil about them with the fingers, (which the mallies perfectly understand,) and replacing it after taking off the shoots.

These 6 beds will produce fine asparagus for about 15 days (being daily watered), after which no more shoots should be taken but the plants permitted to run up.

Six fresh beds may now be cut down, and treated as above, and a constant supply of asparagus kept up during the whole year

In this climate asparagus may be cut down 3 times a year, and will yield 3 crops of shoots for the table; but the greatest attention must be paid to the watering and weeding of the beds, and when they are of two years standing, fresh manure ought to be supplied every 4 months. At this station we have the finest crops of asparagus of good flavour, and size principally from the seed sent by the Bombay Horticultural society to me nearly 3 years ago. I have forwarded 3 pounds of seed gathered from my garden for distribution.

I have said that asparagus may be cut down, and the shoots taken for the table every 4 months, but the only safe criterion to go by will be the state of the plant; if well loaded

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with seed like red berries it is time to cut it, as the roots are then ready for a fresh start, and at this place I have found that the plants produced 3 crops of seed yearly and consequently the same return of shoots for the table.

A CORRESPONDENT OF THE H. SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

Hyderabad, 9th April, 1834.

EAST INDIAN'S FRIEND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR, In the leading remarks published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 12th inst.. the Editor, alluding to the Prospectus of the "East Indian's Friend" expresses his doubts of the expediency of addressing any publication which relies upon the public for support, to any particular class, and states. from his knowlege of the East Indians at this and the other Presidencies, that he thinks it scarcely probable, they will support an exclusive publication. In support of his argument he adduces the failures of the Calcutta Indian Register, and Madras Philantrophic Association. The remainder of his remarks being foreign to the subject of this letter, I shall not undertake to advocate or refute, but confine myself to his observations on the exclusive nature of the proposed publication.

How the Editor of the Gazette came to the conclusion, that the new publication is intended to be exclusive, I cannot make out; there is nothing in the Prospectus itself to warrant the inference he has drawn, and he should in common justice have published the whole. instead of the last paragraph only, leaving it to his readers to draw their own conclusions therefrom

To enable your readers, and the public in general to decide whether the Editor's remarks are borne out by the Prospectus, I beg to refer them to it.

That a publication, embracing such a wide field of enquiry and research cannot be exclusively intended for the East Indians, no one who reads the Prospectus can for a moment entertain a doubt. and as it is of importance that the erroneous opinion promulgated by your Contemporary should be removed, I trust you will have no objection in giving publicity to this letter in the columns of your widely circulated paper.

I am. Mr. Editor, &c.

A READER,

Bombay, 15th April, 1834.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessel's name.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Euphrates.....	3d May.. .	London ...	Uncertain.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL
Six per cent. Remittable Loan.....	133	134
First five per cent. Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,.....	109	11
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,.....	108	100
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class.....	108	119
Second five per cent Loan.....	107	111
Third five per cent. Loan.....	111	111
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	106	1072
Bills on Madras 30 days.....	102	109
Bills at 6 months sight.....	1 | 10	1 | 10
Spanish dollars per 100.....	220	
Sovereigns each.....	11 3	

HIGH WATER TABLE.—3RD. MAY 1834.

	MORN.	EVEN
Saturday.....	7 28	7 56
Sunday.....	8 23	8 48
Monday.....	9 09	9 30
Tuesday.....	9 49	10 09
Wednesday.....	10 42	11 15
Thursday.....	11 33	11 51
Friday.....	11 56	0 02

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Col. White, Artillery, from Ahmedabad.

Ensign G. H. Robertson, 25th Regiment N. I., from Bhewndy.

Lieut. Forster, H. Brigade, from Deesa,

Lieut. Col. Whitehill. Vetn. Battn. from Dapoolie.

Capt. Gidley, 11th Regt. N. I., from the Deccan.

Lieut. Drummond, 11th Regt. N. I., from Panwell.

Ensign Dickinson, Qr. Mr. Marine Battn. from Malcolm Peyt.

Lieut. Russell, 11th Regt. N. I. from Carranjah.

Ensign A Crawford, 3rd Regt. N. I., from the Mahabuleshwar Hills.

Ensign Price, 4th, Regt. N I, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign H. Willoughby, B. E. Regt. to Poonah.

Capt. T. D Morris, Staff, to do.

Lieut. J. Russell, 11th Regt N. I., to Carranjah.

Lieut. P. Brougham, Engineers, to Mahabuleshwar.

Assist. Surgeon John Gibson, Acting Vaccr., to Rutnagherry.

Lieut. H. W. Brett, Artillery, to Poonah,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

BIRTHS.

On the 1st. instant the Lady of H. B. Turner, Esqr. of a son.

At Malcolm Peyt, on the morning of the 28th ultimo, the Lady of Ensign J. Morphew Browne, Bombay European Regiment, of a son.

DEATH.

At Kavel, at ½ past 9 o'clock on the morning of the 25th ult. Anne, the wife of Mr. Charles Marshall, Clerk of St. Thomas's Church, aged 27 years. —Leaving a disconsolate husband and 3 children, to lament her irreparable loss.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

April 30th—His Majesty's Ship Magicienne, J. H. Plumridge, Esq. Capt. from Calicut, and Mangalore. Left Calicut on the 16th, and Mangalore 19th April

May 2d—Ship Hannah, Thos. J. Jackson, Master, from China, 16th Feb. 1834.

Passengers.—Mrs. Jackson, and children, Framjee Pestonjee, and 11 Parsees,

Do.—Ship Fattel Rahimon, W. Butler, Master from Calcutta. Left the Pilot 12th March, and Telliche ry 10th April

DEPARTURES.

April. 28th—Arab Grab Brig Futtel Kurrim, Hajee Mahomed, Naiquedah, to Bussorah.

Passengers.—39 Pilgrims

" 30th—Ship Charles Forbes, Thomas Wills, Master, to China.

Passengers.—12 Parsees.

" Do—Ship Charlotte, George Melville, Master, to China.

Passengers.—H. Dawson and A. Ford, I. N.

May 1st—Barque William Rodgers, Robert Crawford, Master, to China.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP—Magicienne,

HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.

DITTO, SCHOONER.—Cyrene.

H. C. BRIG, Henry Meriton

DITTO, STEAMER, Hugh Lindsay

DITTO, FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora

FREE TRADERS,—Euphrates, Hind, and Clyde.

COUNTRY VESSEL—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, Francis Warden, Maackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, Lord Castlereagh, Glenelg, Asia Felix, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Allalivie, Edmonstone, Pascoa, Earl of Clare, Runsord Pursaud, and Hannah.

FRENCH.—Mexicain and La Amitie.

BRAZILIAN.—Amizance.

PORTUGUESE.—Duke de Beza, Santa Anna, San Francisco de Paula, Setta de Marco, Cæsar, Cassadore, Esperanca, and Aurelia.

THE IMAUM'S.—Caroline, and Nazareth

ARAB.—Farel Kurim, Ahmoody, Futtay Nesser, Futtay Salam, Futty Hulbaree, and Fattel Rahimon,

AMERICAN BARQUE,—Active.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 3 MAY, 1834.

H. M. S. *Magicienne*, Capt. J. H. Plumridge arrived on Wednesday from Calicut the 16th, and Mangalore the 20th of April with 14 lacs of rupees on account of Government. The *Magicienne* anchored off Koomlah on the 18th, where Colonel Jackson's detachment was still encamped waiting for orders, and spoke the *Isabella* of London off Mangalore on the 22d from Madras, bound to this place.

In the account we published on Tuesday of a robbery by the sepoys of the Native Infantry Regiments stationed in the island, there was, we understand, a trifling mistake. No sepoy of the 8th Regt. has yet been committed, though two or three are implicated in the affair, one of whom absconded as soon as it was investigated.

We publish a letter to day calling in question the propriety of allowing the Directors of the Bombay Laudable Society the power of rejecting applications for shares in the society without assigning a reason for so doing; and of making their decision final. It strikes us, however, that our correspondent has taken an extraordinary view of the nature of institutions like the one in question. An application for a policy of assurance surely does not confer any right to demand an explanation on the party applying; it is simply an offer to enter into a contract, and may be declined, like any other offer of the same kind. In the case of assurance Societies, however, there is another reason why an explanation should not given; for, in most instances where rejections, such as those our correspondent notices, take place, it would probably wound the feelings of the parties applying. And hence the rule which obtains in all societies like the Laudable, of refusing to give it.—With regard to the next objection—the decision of the directors being final—we should like to know how our correspondent would propose to obviate it. It is manifestly impossible to take the opinion of the subscribers at large as to the admission or rejection of an individual into the society; for they are scattered all over the country, and can have but an imperfect idea of the merits of the case. And to what other body he would propose to refer it we cannot imagine.

We have republished to-day from the *Madras Herald*, a letter from the Governor General to Mr. Norton, and a minute by His Lordship on Steam Navigation to Europe.—Greatly as we admire and rejoice at the enthusiasm these documents display, we cannot but regret that some of the statements in the latter, which professes to extricate the question it relates to "from the confusion in which it has been placed by the needless discussions between the several committees," and at the same time, to exhibit "as clearly and concisely as possible, the very simple data upon which a decision as to future measures would seem to depend," are neither warranted by the facts nor the merits of the case. His Lordship observes in the 5th paragraph of his minute, while noticing the original proposition for commencing steam communication from Bombay, that "the only other steamer in "India capable of coping with an adverse monsoon "was the *Forbes*; but she was private property be- "longing to one of the Houses that had failed, and it "never occurred to any one to my knowledge that "it would be practicable or within the scope of our "limited funds, even if the assignees would have gi- "ven their consent, to transfer that vessel to Bombay." This statement is made as a justification of the course pursued in Calcutta in withdrawing from the Bombay scheme; for His Lordship, adds "as far therefore as Bombay was concerned the "original plan could not be executed." But to disprove this it is only necessary to remind His Lordship that for weeks and months before the Calcutta Committee withdrew from the Bombay scheme, a proposition for sending the Forbes here had appeared and had been canvassed in all the Calcutta papers,—that it was scouted here at that time, as savouring too strongly of a job; and that the Calcutta papers protested against this insinuation.

With regard to the impracticability of transferring the Forbes to Bombay with "limited funds," we confess His Lordship's argument appears to us just as weak and unfounded. For the limited nature of the steam funds was the very reason why the Forbes should have been sent to the spot from whence she could have been navigated most economically; and not kept carefully away from it. And it is hardly necessary to prove, after it has been so ably done already, that the expense of steaming from Bombay to Suez will be considerably less than two thirds as much as that of steaming from Calcutta to Suez. As for obtaining the consent of the assignees to the transfer of the Forbes to Bombay, we regret deeply that his Lordship should entertain such erroneous impressons; for much of what has occurred may doubtless be attributed to that circumstance. The consent of the assignees indeed!—why the assignees would have consented to any thing. The Forbes was a dead weight upon their hands; they were offering her for sale in every direction; and the slightest prospect of getting her profitably employed, or even of ridding themselves of the monthly disbursemeuts they were at on her account, would have been jumped at, if the proposition had been to send her even to the North Pole!—Neither of the three reasons therefore which the Governor General has brought forward as an excuse for steaming from Calcutta, at the commencement of the undertaking are well founded. And we are the more anxious that this should appear, as his Lordship's name carries a degree of weight with it, which, when attached to a misstatement, however slight or unimportant, occasions palpable injustice.

To the documents abovementioned we have added a letter to the Steam Committee received by the Hugh Lindsay from Mr. Thurburn, His Majesty's Consul at Cairo, which will be found to contain important information on this subject.

MADRAS.

ON STEAM NAVIGATION BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND.

Letter from the Governor General to G. Norton Esq.

OCTACAMUND, 11*th April*, 1834.

DEAR SIR,—I beg you will express from me to the Subscribers to the Madras Steam Fund the gratification which I have received from the extract of their Resolutions communicated in your obliging letter of 31st March: concurring entirely in the opinion of that meeting "that this project opens vast and incalculable benefit to our own Country and *mankind*," I could not do otherwise than warmly participate in the general feeling of India, and I have not therefore hesitated in recommending, as far as a prudent regard for the finances would allow, a liberal aid being afforded by Government to the common object.

I confess that my anticipation of the expected benefit goes far beyond the more obvious results, great as those undoubtedly would be,—of improved government, of the welfare of the people as affected by such improvemement,—of the promotion of commerce,—and, of what may be considered of minor importance, of the comfort of our own numerous countrymen separated by such great distance of time and place from all connection with their dearest interests. The limit assigned by the resolution is expressed by the large term of *mankind*, and in my judgment appropriately and correctly; because the great want of this Eastern world, India, China, &c. may be comprehended in the single word "knowledge."—If the moral condition and happiness of the most enlightened countries suffer from this cause, it can be easily conceived that on this great space, where the human mind has been buried for ages in universal darkness, the task must be hopeless, unless the same means which have alone accomplished the object elsewhere are brought into action, and these means encreased and enforced with all the encouragement that the governing authority can bestow. I look to Steam Navigation as the great engine of working this moral improvement. In proportion as the communication between the two Countries shall be facilitated and shortened, so will civilized Europe be approximated, as it were, to these benighted regions and in no other way can improvement in any large stream be expected to flow in. Past experience shews what we have to expect for the future—I shall take the liberty of enlarging upon this topic.

For much more than half a century the British Dominion has been established at the three Presidencies over a great extent of territory, with a large dependent population. Examining attentively the intellectual condition of these numerous communities it cannot be denied that little progress comparatively has been made in the acquisition of useful knowledge. There prevail throughout, as in the darkest ages of European History, the same ignorance and superstition; the same belief in witchcraft; the same confidence in charms and incantations; the same faith in astrology and omens,—the practice of human immolations of all sexes and ages, and many other barbarous customs opposod to true happiness and repugnant to the best feelings that Providence has planted in the human breast. Again, also, in the arts and sciences, in every branch of useful attainment, the ancient usages and learning retain their unimpaired sway. In Medicine and Surgery, in Chemistry, in Hydraulics, in Mechanics in Civil Engineering, in Painting, Sculpture and Music, we observe them all, with the exception of a few individuals of superior talents and ambition, remaining stationary in their primitive rudeness and ignorance. And yet during this long interval, thousands of well educated Europeans, deeply versed in all these branches of knowledge, have been succeeding each other and domicilated for years in the Country. Why, it will be asked, had all this science, this learning and this ability to impart instruction passed away without leaving any trace or impress on the mind of India, although in no other part of the world does there exist greater quickness of intellect, more eager thirst after knowledge, or superior aptitude to acquire it? The answer to this question is plain and obvious. The cause is to be found in the past principle of our rule, of rigidly precluding the free admission of Europeans to India; the direct consequence of which whatever in other respects may have been its advantanges, has been to dam up in a great degree the main channel of improvement into India. It may be assumed that $\frac{1}{20}$th parts of the importation of Europeans have consisted of the Company's Servants. They have had of course, other duties to perform occupying the whole of their time, and the fault lies not with them, if they have contributed little or nothing to the object. The Government, indeed, may perhaps be accused of ommission and of not having done as much as they might, but I doubt even with more exertion on their part, whether, while the same system lasted, much progress could have been made.

All the improvements of the description to which I have been adverting are exclusively due to the skill and enterprize of individuals, aided by the capital of the Houses of Agency. Every Indigo and Coffee plantation—The Gloucester Mills—the works of every description that are moved by steam—the Iron founderies, the Coal Mines worked after the European fashion—and the other great establishments that we see around us in Calcutta, are so many great schools of instruction, the founders of which are the real improvers of the Country. It is from the same sources that we must expect other Schoolmasters of new and improved industry. The New Charter will remove many obstacles, but Steam communication far more

But, with the opinion I entertain, that the extent of colonization (as it is misterined) and the effects of it have been very much overrated, I am convinced, that the knowledge and instruction so much needed by India can never be sufficiently provided by European colonists and speculators only. The Natives themselves must be encouraged to go to Europe; there to study in the best schools all the sciences This opinion I know to be entertained by some of the intelligent Members of a Committee now sitting in Calcutta. to consider the best means of educating the Natives in the higher branches of Medicine and Surgery. The Pacha of Egypt has given a noble example in this respect to the rulers of rude and unlearned Nations.

The circumstances that have hitherto operated as a complete barrier against the entercourse of the Natives with Europe, except the classes of sailors and of menial servants, have been—1st. Certain customs as to food prescribed by the Hindoo Religion; and 2dly and mainly, the length, the expense, and the apprehension also of so long a voyage. In respect to the first of the obtacles, Ram Mohun Roy, who will be of illustrious memory among his posterity, has broken the ice and I know that some, and I have no doubt that other rich and well educated Natives are preparing to tread in his footsteps, with the same laudable desire of seeing what India *may become* by what Europe, and especially England is; and of raising their Country by the same means from the moral and political degradation in which she is plunged. With respect to the second obstacle which makes the attempt almost impossible to the great class of students, however willing—to those who are to be the practical operatives and the introducers of the new Arts and Sciences and will become the best teachers of their countrymen, Steam Navigation with the aid of Government, and of those interested in India's welfare will go far to remove it. I was happy to learn from the same Members of the Medical Committee that Natives thoroughly acquainted with the English language would, if assisted, be ready to embark immediately in that pursuit, and necessarily in others of the same utility.

I will therefore conclude this too long detail by saying that it is "knowledge" that is needed. Knowledge is the beginning of wisdom. Knowledge alone can raise this country to a higher standard among the nations of the world: and with the sentiments I have expressed of the best and most effectual mode of attaining these great purposes, the Steam Committee are amply borne out according to my firmest conviction in their resolution "that this project opens vast and incalculable benefit to our own country and to *mankind*."

I have the pleasure of transmitting the copy of a Minute recommending to the favorable consideration of the Honorable Court the plan of the Steam Committee in Bengal for establishing a direct communication between Suez and the Ports on the Eastern side of the Peninsula. You will perceive in this paper a repetition of the assurance which I had the pleasure of expressing to you at Madras; that there existed no intention of sacrificing in any manner the interests of Bombay. The questions are, which is the most useful line to India in general—and will the benefit be commensurate to the expense?—There can exist no more difficulty in establishing a Steam Communication with Calcutta than with Bombay. The Forbes and Hugh Lindsay may be unequal to the undertaking, but it will be easy to procure Steamers of adequate power for the purpose; and, as for the South West Monsoon, I believe, upon very good authority, that even during the period which is very short in duration, when it is at its heighth, the weather is not worse than that which is constantly overcome by Steamers in the English and Irish Channels.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) W C. BENTINCK.

MINUTE.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S—Before I advert to the report of the Steam Committee under date the 21st January 1834, recommending the plan which shall effect the cheapest and most generally useful Steam Communication between England and India, a few preliminary remarks will be necessary, to extricate the question from the confusion in which it has been placed by the voluminous and needless discussion that have arisen between the several Committees, and at the same time to exhibit to the home authorities, as clearly and concisely as possible the very simple data upon which a decision as to future measures would seem to depend.

It is my intention to avoid any reference to differences of opinion and only to state the circumstances as they have occurred, and the resolutions which from time to time have been formed to carry into effect the great object of a quicker intercourse between the two countries—an object in which the European community have expressed so deep and general an interest, and

	Rs.
Bengal, ...1,68,000	towards the promotion of which
Madras, ...	a subscription has been made,
Bombay,....	far surpassing the largest amount that with reference to the universal distress occasioned by the recent failures, my most sanguine expectations had anticipated.

The first place determined upon was to establish a quarterly communication between Bombay and Suez. It was thought that the Hugh Lindsay alone could accomplish this undertaking. The principal object of a quarterly communication was, besides confirming the success of the Hugh Lindsay's previous voyages, to ascertain, by continued and periodical departures, the probable extent of the intercourse, as well by Passengers as by Letters, and thus to estimate the probable amount of the income The expensive sailing of the Hugh Lindsay afforded a sufficient criterion of the maximum expenditure.

It is necessary to state that when the subject was first taken up by the Society of Calcutta, many very intelligent persons then advocated a direct communication between Calcutta and the Red Sea. At a later period, Mr. Greenlaw published a pamphlet shewing the superior advantages to India, in general, of this line of communication, in which I agreed in opinion with that Gentleman; but it appeared to me, that the more simple and shorter communication with Bombay was more likely to receive the concurrence of the Home Authorities, and this line being once established, it would be easy afterwards to extend it. Mr. Greenlaw stated to me at the time that he had no desire to interfere with the measures that had been already adopted, and an opinion to this purport will be found in the preface to this publication. I gladly avail myself of this occasion of expressing in concurrence with the Society of Calcutta my acknowledgements to Mr. Greenlaw for his zealous and successful endeavours to bring before the public all information that might conduce to a clear understanding of the subject. As far as I have seen of the views of that intelligent Gentleman, he has been actuated by the sole and single desire to promote the general interest and convenience of India and England, those of Bombay being equally comprehended.

It was learnt from Bombay that the Hugh Lindsay alone was unequal to a quarterly communication, and that her power could not contend against the South West monsoon. There was no other Steamer at Bombay—the only other Steamer in India capable of coping with an adverse monsoon was the Forbes: but she was that had failed, and it never occurred to any one, to my knowledge, that it would be practicable or within the scope of our limited funds, even if the Assignees would have given their consent, to transfer that Vessel to Bombay.

As far then as Bombay was concerned, the original plan could not be executed—but convinced of the great importance of keeping up the quarterly communication for the purpose of bringing the great measure to bear at the earliest possible period, I confess that I hailed with pleasure a dilemma which seemed to force upon us the only alternative of making the next attempt direct from Calcutta, and a suggestion to that effect was made by me to the Steam Committee, provided always that the Forbes could be hired upon reasonable terms, and that in other respects she was considered fit for the undertaking.

I presume that a doubt cannot be entertained of the preference to be given to that place which shall bring Passengers, valuable goods, packets, and letters by Sea to the three principal Ports of Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal, over that which is confined to the single Port of Bombay; between which place and the other more important Presidencies there intervenes a distance

Miles.	
Madras	as per margin, and with no other con-
Bengal.. ..	veyance than the ordinary foot Dâk of
Columbo....	India. The Forbes will become the experimental Vessel for trying the practicability of this direct route. It has appeared to me to be a great object to have correctly and exactly laid down all the circumstances, the advantages and disadvantages of

the two lines, in order that, whether the future execution be undertaken by Government or by Contractors, the place at least may be formed upon the best ascertained data. For the same reason, though previous surveyed, it seemed to me important that the surveyor General of India would give his official testimony to the fitness or otherwise of Socotra as a Depot. I cannot but think it to have been wisely decided by the Committees that the Funds placed at their disposal would be best applied to frequent experimental voyages, that should place the practicability and expence beyond all doubt. It was early discovered that this or any future subscription to be raised in India must be wholly insufficient for the maintenance of a permanent communication. This latter can only be executed by the Government (and to no more useful purposes for the good of both countries could the funds in India be appropriated) or by the Merchants of England interested in the trade to China and India.

Preparatory to a consideration of the plan of the Committee, and of the proposition of others to effect this object, I must refer to a suggestion made by me with a view to the performance of the work by contract and to this saving the Government from an undefined, and hitherto most extravagant expenditure in the employment of the ill-adapted Hugh Lindsay, that a bonus of two Lacs per annum for five years should be given by the Government, the profit of the Passengers and Mails being thrown in for the benefit of the undertakers.

While the Steam Committee have under consideration the report required by Mr. McNaghten's letter under date the 5th September 1833, a proposition was made to me by a Committee of the Merchants at Calcutta to take the contract upon a bonus of *five* Lacs per annum for five years, the postage being reserved by Government which was estimated by them at two Lacs per annum. I have not the paper by me —I may therefore mistake some of the conditions; but I recollect sufficiently of the plan, to enable me to give its outline and to explain the reasons why I rejected it. I did not mean to have adverted to it at all, but upon reflection, it struck me that a discussion of a real proposition made upon the spot may better serve to enable those at a distance to come to a satisfactory conclusion.

The plan started with assuming as indispensible to success that it should embrace the whole line from London to every Port in India. That is, to use a common expression in Europe, that Passengers should be booked from London all the way to India (every intermediate expence being provided for by the Contractor) for one given sum.

I dissented from the justness of this calculation My opinion was that travellers, both going and coming, would for the great part either prefer the Steam Packet of the Government to Malta, or would choose the land route to Malta or Egypt via the Continent, or vice versa. I moreover thought that a much simpler and less expensive scheme would be, for the Contractors to confine themselves to the Indian side of the communication; that is, from Suez to Calcutta. I undertook to engage for the Government at home that the only vacant part of of the line on the European side—viz. from Malta to Alexandria, should be filled by Government Steamers; and I also undertook, if the Hugh Lindsay should not be equal to the conveyance of the Mails from Socotra to Bombay, that an additional Steamer from Bengal should be furnished for that purpose. But the Committee of Merchants would not agree to these propositions.

In order to excuse myself for the presumption of thus having undertaken for the consent of the Government to a part execution of the plan, I have to mention, upon the authority of Captain Johnston, the disposition of the Admiralty to give a ready assent to this part of the plan, but, otherwise, I should not have hesitated to have given this pledge. Because I cannot conceive it possible that the same consideration for interests so comparatively trivial as those of the Ionian Islands and the Levant, which had been thought sufficient to warrant the extension of a Government Steamer to Corfu, should not at once have determined upon the expediency of the most rapid communication with a part of the world where England and India have happily a reciprocal interest of a magnitude and importance which the imagination can with difficulty grasp. The far greater part of the distance from London to Malta being already provided for by a monthly Government Packet, I did not think the English Government would willingly assent to a second expence, as it were, for the same part of the line. I rejected it, accordingly. I thought further, that the receipts of postage were very much over estimated, at least for a year or two, until the plan could come into regular operation.

I moreover was of opinion that the Government itself could execute the plan confined to the Indian side at a much less charge than five Lacs, with the advantage of having a complete establishment of Steamers, which, either in case of war or of any other political exigency, might constitute a great addition to the public strength and resources.

I now come, in conclusion, to the opinion of the Committee recommending a Contract; coinciding with the Committee of Merchants that it will be more beneficial for the Contractors, and more conducive to despatch, that the Contract should embrace the whole line from England to the four principal points in India and Ceylon—Bombay, Galle. Madras, and Calcutta. And the following terms are proposed as likely to make a fair return for risk and expences;

1st.—A bonus of three lacs per annum for five years.

2dly.—All profits upon Passengers, Parcels, &c. and Postage of letters between England and India; except the Government despatches which are to be through free, of all expence as well by Sea as

3dly.—The Postage upon private letters to be 2 Rupees per single letter, one Rupee payable in England, and one Rupee in India.

My original proposition gave, in addition to the bonus of two lacs, the postage of the Government despatches to the Contractors. The calculations of the Committee show that their own scheme involved very little additional expense, if any, beyond my own—and, considering in every respect the very superior advantages held out to the whole of India, I cannot but second the plan of the Committee with my decided recommendation, and of expressing at the same time a hope, if individuals may be found willing to accept the terms, that this great measure, so important to the great interests of the Empire and to the comfort and happiness of so many thousands of our countrymen in this distant clime, may be carried into immediate execution.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK.

OOTACAMUND, *March* 28, 1834.

THE COORG CAMPAIGN.

From the Fort St. George Gazette.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *April* 18, 1834.

The Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Despatches from the Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 30.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

SIR,

1. In continuation of my letters of the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 12th Instants, The Commander in Chief has directed me to request you will submit to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the accompanying copies of further Despatches, as per margin, from Brigadier Lindesay, C. B. Commanding the Coorg Field Force:—no report has yet been received of the operations of Lieutenant Colonel G. M. Steuart's column, but private accounts describe its exertions and successes as highly satisfactory and creditable to its Commanders.

9th April
9th April
9th April
10th April
10th April
10th April
11th April
11th April
11th April

2. Referring to my letter of the 7th Instant, I have the honor, by His Excellency's orders, to express his entire satisfaction and approbation of the gallantry, perseverance and zeal of the Troops composing the columns under the personal Command of Brigadier Lindesay, C. B. and of Colonel Foulis:—The judgment displayed by those Officers in conducting their respective services, and surmounting the formidable obstacles to which their exertions were opposed, reflects great credit on them and the Officers and Soldiers under their respective Commands.

3. The Commander in Chief has not yet the means of forming his judgement of the causes which led to the disastrous disappointments of the Northern and Western Auxiliary Columns, but His Excellency trusts he will soon be enabled satisfactorily to explain the reasons of failure, and to place the services of their leaders in the same conspicuous degree of claim to the approbation of Government as the other distinguished leaders.

4. The Commander in Chief requests the orders of Government for the disposal of the ordnance, ammunition, and small arms captured from the Enemy.

5. The Commander in Chief fully concurs in the sentiments Brigadier Lindesay, C. B. has expressed, of the valuable services and meritorious exertions of his Staff, Departments, and Officers Commanding Corps, and also with Colonel Foulis' commendations of the Officers and Troops of his Column. The general gallantry, perseverance and spirited exertions of all the Officers and Troops employed upon this service is a pleasing subject of congratulation, and the Commander in Chief feels assured will be duly appreciated and noticed by the Governor General and the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

6. In conclusion, the Commander in Chief deems it to be his particular duty to bring to the notice of Government the judgment, decision and energy with which Brigadier Lindesay, C. B. has conducted this important service to so early and satisfactory a close; and, considering the period of the year, the difficulties of the Country, and the advantages the Enemy possessed in its defence, the experience and talents of the Brigadier have been judiciously and usefully directed to the advantage of the Public Service.

7. A General Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing from the commencement of hostilities to the present time, except that from Lieutenant Colonel Steuart's Column, is annexed.

I have the honor to be, &c.
T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adjutant General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Adjt. General's Office,
Camp Bangalore, 15th April, 1834.

General Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing of the several Columns of the Coorg Field Force, between the 2d and 7th of April 1834.

EASTERN COLUMN.

H. M. 39th Foot.—Wounded; 1 Private.

4th Regt. N. I.—Wounded; 1 Drummer, Fifer or Bugler, 1 Private.

Sappers and Miners.—Wounded; 1 Private, Native.

NORTHERN COLUMN.

Artillery.—Wounded: Europeans, 2 Privates.

H. M. 55th Foot.—Killed: 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Serjeants, 1 Corporal, 1 Drummer, and 23 Privates.—Wounded: 1 Captain 2 Lieutenants, 1 Adjutant, 4 Serjeants, 3 Corporals 1 Drummer and 60 Privates.

Sappers and Miners—Killed, European 1 Private; Natives: 1 Havildar and 4 Privates—Wounded: Natives 11 Privates.

Rifle Company.—Killed: 1 Private.—Wounded; 1 Private.

9th Regiment N. I—Killed: 1 Ensign.—Wounded 1 Store Serjeant, 1 Naigue, 1 Drummer. Fifer or Bugler, and 4 Privates; Missing; 1 Private,

31st Light Infantry.—Killed: 1 Ensign: 1 Jemadar, 1 Naigue, and 8 Privates—Wounded: 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Subadar, 1 Havildar, 1 Naigue, and 20 Privates.

Officers.—Killed: Lieutenant Colonel Mill, H. M 55th Foot; Ensign Robertson, 9th Regiment N. I.: Ensign Babbington, 31st Regiment L. I.—Wounded: Captain Warren. H. M. 55th Foot, slightly; Lieutenants Robertson and Brooke, H. M. 55th Foot slightly: Lieutenant and Adjutant Heriot, H. M. 55th Foot, severely; Captain Hutchison, 31st Regiment L. I. slightly; Lieutenant Martin 31st Regiment L.I. severely.

N. B.—One man of H. M. 55th Foot reported killed since rejoined badly wounded.

WESTERN COLUMN.

Staff—Wounded: 1 Captain.

H. M 48th Foot.—Killed: Europeans, 1 Lieutenant and 4 Privates; Native, 1 Dresser—Wounded: 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, and 14 Privates.

Artillery.—Wounded: Europeans, 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal and 1 Private.

23th Regiment N. I.—Killed: 2 Privates—Wounded: 2 Privates.

32d Regiment N. I.—Killed: 3 Privates—Wounded: 8 Privates.

Sappers and Miners—Killed: 1 Private, Native. Wounded: 5 Privates, Natives.

Officers—Killed: Lieutenant Erskine, H. M. 48th Foot—Wounded: Captain Butterworth, Assistant Quarter Master General; Lieutenant Gibbs, H. M. 48th Foot.

WESTERN AUXILIARY COLUMN.

Detachment H. M. 48th Foot—Killed: 1 Serjeant and 8 Privates—Wounded: 1 Lieutenant and 6 Privates.

40th Regiment N. I.—Killed: 1 Ensign; 2 Havildars, 1 Drummer, Fifer or Bugler and 17 Privates—Wounded: 1 Havildar and 28 Privates

Officers.—Killed: Ensign Johnstone, 51st Regiment N. I. doing duty with 40th Regiment N. I.—Wounded: Lieutenant Smith, H. M. 48th Foot.

IN WYNAAD.

51st Regiment N. I.—Killed: 3 Privates—Wounded 3 Privates—Missing 1 Havildar, and 7 Privates.

Total—Killed and Wounded: European, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Store Serjeant, 10 Serjeants, 6 Corporals, 2 Drummers and 120 Privates—Natives 1 Subadar, 1 Jemader, 6 Havildars, 3 Naigues, 3 Drummers, Fifers or Buglers 131 Privates, and 1 Dresser.

ABSTRACT.

Killed: Europeans, 5 commissioned Officers, and 44 non-commissioned Rank and File; Natives, 1 commissioned officer, 45 Non-commissioned Rank and File and Dressers—Total Europeans and Natives; 6 commissioned; and 89 Non-commissioned Rank and File and Dressers.

Wounded: Europeans; 9 commissiened Officers and 95 Non-commissioned Rank and File; Native 1 commissioned Officer and 90 Non-commissioned Rank and File and Dressers—Total European and Natives: 10 commissioned; and 185 non-commissioned Rank and File and Dressers.—

Missing: Natives 9 Non-commisioned Rank and File and Dressers—Total do. 9 do.

Grand Total.—Killed and Wounded: Europeans 14 commissioned Officers, 139 non-commissioned Rank and File—Natives 2 commissioned Officers, 144 non-commissioned Rank and File and Dressers—Total Europeans and Natives, 16 commissioned Officers, 283 non-commissioned Rank and File and Dressers,

N. B.—Native followers with H. M. 48th Regiment; 4 killed and Missing; 2 Wounded.

Since the above 12 Bearers of the Dooly Department attached to H. M. 48th Regiment are reported missing.

T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adjt Genl. of the Army.

Head Quarters, Adjt. Genl's. Office,
Camp Bangalore, April, 1834.

To the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort. St. George.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose an extract from Field Division Orders published the day before the Column under my immediate Command entered the Coorg Country, which I request you will lay before His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) P. LINDESAY,
Comg. Coorg Field Force.

Head Quarters, Camp near Mudkerry, 9th April 1834.

Extract from Field Division Order by Brigadier Lindsay, C.B. Commanding Coorg Field Force.

Camp Bettadpore, 1st April, 1834.

The Brigadier announces to the Troops under his Command that the Force will probably encounter the Enemy to-morrow—It is his desire to impress upon all ranks that this is not a War of extermination, but against that part only of the Coorg Nation which may be actually in arms in support of the Rajah, whom for his cruelties it is the determination of the British Government to depose, and that the people are to be considered as enemies only so long as they offer opposition. Colonel Lindesay expresses his anxious hope that the War may be conspicuous for a spirit of humanity becoming the character of the British Nation.

It is hereby proclaimed and is to be explained to Natives of all ranks, including followers, that it is the Brigadier's firm determination to suppress at once by the severest punishment the slightest attempt to plunder or oppress the Inhabitants. All supplies are to be immediately paid for upon the spot, or to be allowed to be taken away without any offer of violence on the part of the Troops or Followers of the Force. Those of the Inhabitants who may come in and manifest a disposition to submit to the British Authority are to be kindly received, and such immediate and effectual protection afforded them as may tend to encourage and extend that inclination on the part of the Inhabitants of the Country.

A true extract
(Signed) SAMUEL HICKS,
Asst. Adjt. Genl. Coorg Field Force.

Bivouac 1½ Mile in advance of the Huggul Ghat, 8 p. m. 4th April, 1834

The Assistant Adjutant Geneneral,
Coorg Field Force.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived within two miles of the Stoney River on the forenoon of the 2nd Instant—at 2 I ordered out a party to feel for the enemy—they were found two hundred yards within the Company's—were drawn across the River—their position known and their strength well approximated. On this occasion I regret the death of Lieutenant Erskine, H. M. 48th Regiment, a promising Officer and the only casualty in this affair.

2. In the morning at six I marched, gave the Stockade three rounds of Cannister and Grape, and then stormed and carried it with trifling loss.

3. From this time until half past 3 p. m., we had to fight our way every inch—stormed two regular Stockades and two Breastworks, besides felled trees without numbers. The last Stockade was so strong that if we had not attacked on reverse as well as front our loss would have been serious. Our Light Companies were out in the jungle on the right and kept down the fire of the Coorg Skirmishers.

4. At 4 P. M. as the Men were much exhausted I took up my position for the night at Stoney Nulla 3½ miles from the bottom of the Ghat—pushed on a strong advanced post with a Gun and Mortar and established our Flank Companies on the Hills to the right which commanded our position and bivouacked for the night. Our advanced post was attacked by Skirmishers but an occasional alert and Gun kept them in good order.

5. At six I marched in advance and within a quarter of a Mile of our Camp met a Flag of Truce with a Letter to my address from the Rajah, the original of which I have the honor to enclose. The Deputy Assistant Adjutant General wrote by my orders an answer to this effect—That if the Rajah's Troops did not fire we should not, but as my orders were to go up the Ghat, go I would—they brought a portion of their Troops in front of us—allowed the Flag of Truce to remain and then we marched, until my advanced flank Companies passed through the last Ookuda at Huggul at 2 P. M. on this ground, where I told them I should remain until to-morrow morning, they brought out grain for the Troops which was acceptable as the far greater part of our supplies were in the rear. As the impediments of Stockades, Breastworks, and felled Trees are at every hundred yards our Guns cannot be up until to-morrow, when I march to Verah Chenderpett.

6. Our casualties are about fifty, but half my Sepoys are in the rear, I have not been able as yet to get returns. No officer was killed on Thursday.

It will afford me the highest gratification to bring particularly to the notice of the Officer Commanding the Force, and His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the noble manner in which I was supported by my Staff, Officers and Soldiers employed in this Column. At this moment the fatigue and suffering of every person in my Force is such that I hope the Officer Commanding will pardon the want of details.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) D. FOULIS, Colonel,
Comg. Western Column Coorg Field Force.

To the Assistant Adjutant General.
Coorg Field Force.

SIR.—With reference to the last paragraph of my despatch from my Bivouac in advance of Huggul Ghat 4th April, I have now to perform the just and pleasing duty of bringing to the notice of the Brigadier General Commanding the Force the noble manner in which I was supported.

To my personal Staff I am greatly indebted for the success we have met with, especially to Captain Butterworth who led the attacks on the Stockades and the first that entered them receiving three slight ball wounds, also for the reconnoissance which he made on the 2d by which the situation and strength of the enemy on the lower Stockade was ascertained and which led to our speedy success next day. Captain Butterworth's choice of ground and his plans of encampment have met with my entire satisfaction, and his knowledge of military dispositions, I shall be happy to have brought to the notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

To Captain James Macdonald, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, who was most forward on all occasions, and to whose energy and exertions I am equally indebted with Captain Butterworth—as well as on the evening of the 2d as on the attacks on the 3d. Captain Macdonald led the Light Company 48th and Grenadiers 32d Regt. to take the last Stockade in reverse, the ascent was steep and the enemy defended every tree. Captain Macdonald received the Rajah's Vakeels, translated the letters and contrived, without allowing the Rajah's Title, to keep them in good humour and give us suplies.

To Officers Commanding Corps he is greatly indebted for the steady manner which they led their men, especially to Captain Cortlandt Taylor, Commanding the Artillery, who in the most gallant manner brought his Guns to bear within 70 yards of the first Stockade and ensured the Capture which followed. The unwearied exertions of this Officer (though suffering from a sprained ankle) in always having his guns up a steep Ghaut and prepared for action.

There are many I would wish to notice, but where *all have* done their duty it would perhaps be invidious to particularize, yet I cannot forbear to notice that the brunt of the fighting fell on the Flank Companies, especially on those of His Majesty's 48th Regiment.

I should also be wanting in the feelings of a Commander and Soldier did I fail to bring to the notice of the Brigadier General (in the hopes that he will bring the same to His Excellency the Commander in Chief) Volunteer Thomas Bell, the son of Lieutenant Colonel Bell of His Majesty's 48th Regiment. This young man was conspicuous in every attack and skirmish of the enemy.

Subadar Mooneah and Wapuldar Paup Naick, the Ex-Rajah's Vakeels, allowed their loss on the Huggul Ghaut to have been about 250 men including 4 Chiefs. Our casualties about 50 shall be reported in a separate letter this evening.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) D. FOULIS, Colonel,
Comg. Western Column Coorg Field Force

Camp Mootoodanoor, 7th April, 1834.

List of Casualties in the attack, &c. of the Huggul Ghaut

Staff—Wounded: 1 Captain.

H. M. 48th Regt.—Killed: 1 Lieutenant, 4 Privates and 1 Dresser. Wounded: 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal and 14 Privates.

Artillery—Wounded 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal and 1 Private.

20th Regiment. N. I.—Killed: two Privates—Wounded: 2 Privates.

32d Regiment N. I.—Killed: 3 Privates. Wounded: 8 Privates.

Sappers and Miners.—Killed: 1 Private. Wounded: 5 Privates.

Grand Total—Killed and Wounded 48.—1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 40 Privates and 1 Dresser.

N. B.—Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.—Lieut. Erskine, H. M. 48th Regiment, killed—Captain Butterworth and Lieutenant Gibbs, H. M. 48th Regt., slightly wounded.

(Signed) JAMES MACDONALD,
D. A. A. Genl. W. C. C. F. F.

Camp Mootramoody, 7th April. 1834.

To the Assistant Adjutant General,
Coorg Field Force.

SIR,—I do myself the honor to acquaint you for the information of Brigadier Lindsay, C. B. Commanding the Coorg Field Force, that the Column under my Command pursuing its march yesterday came upon a strongly fortified position (Buck) of the Enemy situated on the brow of a steep ascent, the passage to which a narrow Defile (through a dense jungle) was obstructed by felled trees.

* 80 *Europeans.* 160 *Native Infantry.* 80 *Sappers & Miners.*

The defile being impassable to Artillery until the position should be carried, the * advance was strengthened and divided into two parties, with instructions to make a sufficient detour on each flank to take the position in reverse; from the density of the jungle and not having view of the work, the two parties closed to the centre much sooner than was desirable and met at the same moment, immediately opposite to the front of the position from which a most destructive fire was opened upon them, that did not however deter them rushing to the assault, which proving wholly unsuccessful they took advantage of the best cover that circumstances would admit, and the Commanding Officer Major Bird sent for a reinforcement and further instructions; I directed an addition of 40 Europeans and 100 Native Infantry, with the remainder of the Sappers and Miners to be immediately forwarded for this purpose, Lieutenant Colonel Mill was directed to *Detach* the Europeans instead of which he headed them himself and was followed by the whole detachment, who passed unperceived into the wood and made the best of their way to the position. Major Bird was directed to use his utmost endeavour to carry the position, but should it be found impracticable to withdraw—His report is herewith enclosed.

The circumstance of the whole of the Europeans having thus irregularly been taken to the assault, which I have not failed to notice in such manner as to prevent the recurrence of any further deviation from orders while it establishes beyond a doubt, the impregnability of the Enemy's position, since nothing could exceed the determined gallantry of the endeavour, deprived me of the means of pursuing any further measures at the time, had there been a prospect of success from my doing so.

During the attack the Line although placed under the best cover that circumstances would admit, at the opening of the defile was exposed to a galling fire from the Jungle, which the skirmishers or Artillery could not keep under, occasioning considerable loss.

When the advance retired from the assault after an endeavour that lasted four and a half hours, the Enemy gave a shout of victory, an increasing fire was kept upon from the Woods; I made such disposition of the Columns as enabled it to retire to the ground it quitted in the morning distant two and a half miles, without any loss of store or baggage.

I regret to say the loss has been most severe, a Return of which shall be transmitted as soon as it can be correctly ascertained—Lieut. Colonel Mill, His Majesty's 55th Regiment, Ensign Robertson of the 9th Regiment N. I. Ensign Babington 31st Regiment L. I. killed, and 6 Officers wounded, the Adjutant of the 55th Regiment severely.

The severely wounded could not possibly be removed from the position, an attempt to bring off the

body of Lieutenant Colonel Mill entirely failed, two of the carriers being killed.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) G. WAUGH, Colonel,
Comg. Northern Column
Coorg Field Force.

Camp at Cubbuttah, 4th April, 1834.

To the Assist Adjutant ———
of the Northern Column.

Sir, I have the honor to report to you for the information of the Officer Commanding the Force that in obedient to orders I proceeded as Field Officer of the day with the advance Picquet and having suddenly fallen on a strong stockade and breastwork, (the *outer* work was a very strong Bamboo defence staked with large Trees and flanked, commanding the approach in every direction, the inner was strong and substantial, built of stone and mud and surrounded with a deep ditch and having innumerable loop holes and the access to it apparently impracticable for Guns) every exertion was made to carry it by assault, and though repeated I regret to say failed ;—After having been exposed to a most severe and raking fire for four hours and a half, which we endeavoured to check and and finding it altogether impracticable I had a consultation with the senior Officer of the Picket, and decided on retiring which was effected with the greatest difficulty Whatever means were required for reinforcing the Picquet I feel fully satisfied were afforded. The nature of the Country in which we were engaged, and the position of the work so strong, that doing more was impracticable, nothing could have exceeded the steadiness and bravery of both Officers and Men, and I regret to say the loss of both has been very heavy—For want of food and the excessive fatigues of the march latterly, my men were so much jaded that they could scarcely pull their triggers, although evincing every inclination to do so, and worked to the last.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) C. M. BIRD, Major,
31st Regt. N. I.
Field Officer of the day
coming off duty.

Camp, 4th April, 1834.

Return of the Killed, Wounded and Missing of the 2d or Northern Column of the Coorg Field Force, Camp at Hamgoad 5th April, 1834.

Artillery—Wounded: Europeans, 2 Privates.

H. M. 55th Regt —Killed: 1 Lieut. Col. 3 Serjeants, 1 Corporal, 1 Drummer, and 2 Privates.—Wounded: 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants. 1 Adjutant, 4 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 1 Drummer and 60 Privates

Sappers and Miners—Killed; Europeans, 1 Private; Natives, 1 Havildar and 4 Privates.—Wounded; Natives 11 Privates.

Rifle company—killed: 1 private—wounded: 1 private.

9th Regt. N. I.—killed: 1 ensign—wounded: 1 store serjeant, 1 naigue, 1 drummer, fifer or bugler, 4 privates. Missing: 1 private

31st Light Infantry—killed: 1 ensign; 1 jemadar, 1 naigue and 8 privates—wounded: 1 captain, 1 lieut., 1 subadar, 1 havildar, 1 naigue and 20 privates.

Total killed: Europeans; 1 lieutenant colonel, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 store [illegible]eant, 7 serjeants, 4 corporals, 2 drummers and 86 [illegible]tes—natives: 1 subadar, 1 jemader, 2 havildars, [illegible]gues, 1 drummer, fifer or bugler, and 50 privates.

[illegible]ficers killed: lieutenant colonel Mill, H. M. 55th [illegible], ensign Robertson, 9th Regt. N. I. ensign Ba[illegible]n, 31st Regt. T. L. I.—Wounded: captain War[illegible], lieutenants Robertson and Brooke, H. M. 55th [illegible]ent, slightly; lieut. and adjt. Heriot, H. M. [illegible]n Regt. severely; capt. Hu chison, 31st Begt. T. L. I. slightly; lieut. Martin 31st Regt. T. L. I. severely.

N. B.—One man of H. M. 55th Regt. reported killed, since rejoined badly wounded.

(Signed) G. WAUGH, Colonel,
Comg. 2d or Northern Column.
(Signed P. LINDESAY, Colonel,
Comg. Coorg Field Force.

To the Adjt. Genl. of the Coorg Field Force

Sir, I have to report to your for the information of Brigadier Lindesay, C. B. Commanding the Coorg Field Force, that in consequence of information received yesterday evening I detailed this morning two Serjeants and 40 Rank and File of H. M. 48 Regiment, together with a Company and a half of Sepoys, the whole under the command of Captain Noble attended by the Brigade Major. They moved forward to Bullary Pett at day break this morning for the purpose of reconnoitering the position of a Stockade about 5 miles in advance of this; in the midst of a dense jungle about 2 miles distant, on the march we fell in with an abandoned post of the Rajah's people, but on arriving within less than half a mile of the stockade several of the Rajah's people were seen lurking, but they retreated amongst the bushes and made no attempt to oppose us, shortly afterwards the Stockade appeared in view from a sudden turn in the road, but apparently none of the Rajah's people were behind it—Captain Noble and the Brigade Major pushed forward with the advance Guard, and approached within 50 yards of the Gateway, the road was apparently clear but bounded on the left by Hills covered with an impenetrable jungle separated from us by a deep jungly gully. The ground to the right commanded us and was crowned by stockading from the Gateway and which flanked the road for about 80 yards, when it followed the bend of the Hill and retired from our left flank. We were in the act of returning when it was considered necessary to examine a small pathway on the right flank, but a shot from that quarter appeared to be the signal for a general running fire which extended even to the rear of our flanks and it was here the Detachment suffered the heaviest loss from the Rajah's people occupyiug the thick and impenetrable jungle which surrounded us on every side; immediately on the fire commencing the guides deserted us, and as the road is of the very worst kind and some parts merely a foot path with several of a similar nature diverging from it, the Detachment very soon became entangled amongst them, it was some time before they found the main road, on regaining which although closely pressed by the Enemy from the Hill tops and jungle, our loss became less severe, notwithstanding the extreme fatigue undergone, when within about 1½ mile of Camp we fell in with two strong parties sent out to support us, when as the men were fatigued they were immediately marched in under cover of the supports by whom the enemy were effectually checked. I regret to say that our loss in killed and wounded has been severe owing to the nature of the Country and the excessively bad road; every valley as well as hill by which we passed on our advance and return, commanded us on the flanks which from a knowledge of the country the Leader of the Rajah's people was enabled to use to great advantage—there were some horsemen and two guns accompanying them.

I beg leave to submit to you the impracticability of forcing this stockade with the aid of Artillery as from the nature of the country thedre appears no method of turning it and it is flanked on every side by an impenetrable jungle—in fact the wole road from this place to the stockade is either on the sides of Hills or in the Valleys surrounded by Jungle, every inch of which may be defended against an attacking force the Party opposed to us on our retiring amounted I should consider to about 300. I beg herewith to annex a return of the killed and wounded.

I have the honor to be, &c
(Signed) G. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col.
Comg. Western Auxiliary Column

Camp Moodunur, 24 miles beyond Coombla. Head Quarters, W. A. C. C. F. F. April 3, 1834.

Abstract of killed and wounded.

Detachment H M. 48th regiment. Killed: 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file; wounded; 1 subaltern, 6 rank and file, 3 severely and 3 slightly.

40th regiment N. I. killed 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, or havildars, 1 drummer, 17 rank and file; wounded: 1 serjeant or havildar, 28 rank and file.

Total Killed: 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file.

Total Killed: 1 subaltern 3 serjeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file: wounded 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant or havildar, 34 rank and file.

Native Followers with H. M. 48th regiment 4 killed and missing, 2 wounded.

Name of officer killed, Ensign Jonstone, 51st regiment, doing duty with 40th N. I.

Wounded Lieut. Smith, H. M. 48th regiment.

Since the above, 12 bearers of the Dooly Department attached to H. M. 48th regiment are reported missing.

(Signed) R. W. MCCLEVERTY, Brigade Major.
West Aux. Col C. F. F.

To the Assitant Adjutant General,
Coorg Field Force.

Sir, For the information of Brigadier Lindesay, C. B. Commanding Coorg Field Force, I have the honor to report the safe arrival at the field hospital Kensame-Hoscottah of the whole * of the sick and wounded of the column under my command and that the several wounded cases are doing remarkably well.

* *to the 10th Inst. inclusive*

By the laudable exertions of Captain Laurie, Commanding the Depot, due provision has been made for their accommodation in temporary buildings within the Fort, the construction of which commenced prior to my leaving on the 1st Instant, according to arrangements which I made with the Fouzdar of the district.

I have the honor to, be &c.
(Signed) G. WAUGH, Col.
Comg. 2d or North. C. F. E.
(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Col.
Comg Coorg Field Force.

Camp, Muddukairy, 10th April, 1834.

To the Adjutant General of the Army,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 6th instant, I have the honor herewith to transmit a Return of Ordnance, &c. &c. found in the Fort of Mudkerry.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Colonel,
Comg. Coorg Field Force.

Head Quarters, Camp near Mudkerry,
10th April 1834.

Return of Ordnance, &c. &c. captured at Mudekerrie, the 6th April 1834, by the Eastern Column under the immediate Command of Brigadier Lindesay, C. B., Commanding Coorg Field Force.

Brass Ordnance—Guns: one 1-pdr.; one inch Mortar—Total 2.

Iron Ordnance—Guns: one 12-pdr, two 9-pdrs., two 8-pdrs, two 6-pdrs., three 3-pdrs., three 1½ pdrs., thirteen 1 pdrs., 22 Wall pieces—Total 48.

Grand Total—Guns: one 12-pdr., two 9-pdrs., two 8-pdrs., two 6-pdrs., three 3-pdrs., three 1½ pdrs, fourteen 1-pdrs., one 7-inch Mortar, 22 Wall pieces—Total 50.

Muskets, Matchlocks, and Pistols	42
Matchlock Barrels	52
Iron round Shot of different Calibres	1002
Cannister Shot for do. do.	287
Gunpowder loose and in Cartridges, lbs.	1200

A great number of Spears of different kinds. Swords, Coorg Knives, &c

(Signed) R. S. SETON, Capt. Horse Arty.
Comg Artillery C. F. F.
(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Colonel,
Comg. Field Force.

Camp Mudekerry, April 9, 1834.

To the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General
Coorg Field Force.

Sir, I do myself the honour to report to you for the information of the Officer Commanding Coorg Field Force that on the night of the 9th of April my advanced Guard and Picquet were attacked by three bodies of the Enemy's Troops, and I regret to say the Picquet were out up before the fresh Guards came up to the Enemy, when they retired immediately—I was unable to pursue them into Coorg itself as a Column of the Enemy went off through the Jungle to the S. E. of my position with the intention of surprising Manantoddy.

After in vain endeavouring to meet with the Enemy I pushed in here last night to defend this post.

I hope to receive intelligence to-day and will prevent their getting into the interior of Wynaad, but I regret to say I got no assistance from the inhabitants who evidently sided with the Enemy.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) F. MINCHIN,
Comg. in Wynaad.

Manantoddy, April 5, 1834.

P. S.—I find several of the Enemy were killed, but under cover of the night they carried off the dead bodies of their comrades, so I have not been able to learn the exact number.

Return of the Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Light Company 51st N. I.

Killed, 3 Privates—Wounded, 3 Privates—Missing, 1 Havildar, and 7 Privates—Total, 1 Havildar and 12 Privates.

(Signed) F. MINCHIN.
Comg. in Wynaad.

To the Adjutant General of the Army,
Fort St. George.

Sir,—I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief that the Rajah of Coorg surrendered himself unconditionally to the Force under my immediate command at 12 o'clock last night, and is now a Prisoner in the Fort of Mudkerry under safe custody.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Colonel,
Comg. Coorg Field Force.

Head Quarters, Camp near Mudkerry, 11th April 1834.

To the Adjutant General of the Army.
Fort St. George.

Sir,—I had the honor of reporting yesterday that the Rajah Verarajunder Woodyer had surrendered himself a prisoner, and was secured in the Fort of Maddakarree.

As this desirable event may be looked upon as the termination of Hostilities, I deem it a proper occasion to acquaint the Commander in Chief with the sense I entertain of the service of the Staff and other Officers His Excellency was pleased to appoint to the Force.

To the unwearied exertions of Major Steele the Deputy Quarter Master General, I am entirely indebted for the information & arrangement which, by enabling me to concentrate the Force on the capital, so speedily and satisfactorily effected the object for which it was so employed, Lieutenant Mackenzie Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General has performed the minor duties with great credit. The willing activity of Captain Byam of the Artillery a volunteer attached to the Department, has been conspicuously useful.

Lieutenant Hicks, the Assistant Adjutant General, has conducted the numerous duties of his Department with zeal and attention; while Captain Forbes Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of H. M. 39th Regiment, an excellent and intelligent Officer attached to myself, has afforded me very valuable assistance

Colonels Foulis and Waugh, Lieut.-Colonels Steuart and Jackson commanding the different columns have, I am assured, used their utmost exertions to carry into effect the operations entrusted to them.

The respective reports which I have already had the honor to transmit, will have put His Excellency in possession of their opinions of the services and merits of the Troops under their orders.

It remains therefore for me only to bring to the notice of His Excellency the conduct of that part of the Eastern Column which has been acting under my orders. To Major Poole of His Majesty's 39th Regiment, whom I placed in immediate command of the Infantry Brigade, to Captain Seton Commanding the Artillery, and Captain Underwood the Chief Engineer, I have been indebted for the most zealous and able assistance, and I do but justice in reporting that the Officers and Soldiers of every rank and degree have, under all circumstances and in all respects, merited my most perfect approbation.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Colonel,
Comg. Coorg Field Force and Brigadier.

P S,—I feel it due to the Commissariat Department to add that notwithstanding the extreme difficulties of the roads, the Troops have never been without supplies, which I attributed to the attention of Lieutenent Robertson, Sub Assistant Commissary General, and to the excellent inscructions under which he has acted.

(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Colonel.
T. H. CONWAY,
Adjt. General of the Army.

[Received in a former Despatch.]

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

SIR,

I have the honor to report to you for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief that the Head Quarter Division of the Eastern Column of the Coorg Field Force under my Command this morning attached and took the Pagoda at Ramasamy Curnaweye and effected a passage across the Ghaut—The Enemy made rather more resistance than I had reason to expect.

They again made a stand at a difficult barrier situated in a thick Jungle, the approach to which was much obstructed, but the Troops speedily dislodged and drove them off.

I am happy to be able to state that the Casualties on our side have been very few. I herewith transmit a return,—the Enemy are said to have lost 8 or 10 people. We took 1 Gun and 12 Prisoners.

I have as yet received no report from the other Columns.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Col.,
Comg. Coorg Field Force.

Head Quarters, Camp Arungey, 3d April, 1834.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Head Quarter Division Coorg Field Force, in Skirmishes with the Enemy on the 3d April 1834.

Killed: 1 Horse, shot under Lieutenant Hicks, Asst. Adjt. Genl.—Wounded: H. M. 39th Regt. 1 Private, severely.—4th Regt. N. I., 1 Private & 1 Drummer.—Sappers, 1 Private.

(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Colonel

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 11.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH moved for the appointment of a Committee to consider the means of facilitating the exchange, division, and inclosure of Lands, with a view to the clearer valuation of this species of property, lookin: to the measures in contemplation relative to Tithes, the Poor Laws, etc. etc. The motion was agreed to without opposition.

KING'S SPEECH—COMMERCE WITH FRANCE.

Viscount STRANGFORD wished to ask the Noble Earl opposite whether negotiations that had been entered into between this country and France respecting commercial matters, were likely to be speedily concluded, and whether it was probable that they would be successful? It was said in his Majesty's Speech that there was a good understanding between this country and France an announcement which he was most happy to hear. But he must own that he could not believe that any very good understanding existed, unless France should relinquish the attitude of hostility—for such he must call it—which she assumed with regard to the commerce and navigation of this country. In another passage of the Speech it was said that the commerce and manufactures of this country were progressively improving. He must say that he disbelieved that this state of prosperity could be progressive if the powers of the Continent, both great and small should continue to combine together to act in direct opposition to the mockery of our boasted reciprocity system, and especially if France should still exhibit, as she had hitherto done, a determined system of repulsion on all matters connected with the commercial interests of this country.

Earl GREY said he was not aware whether what was going on deserved the name of negotiations. There had been commissioners appointed on both sides to examine the laws and customs with respect to such commercial arrangements to be made by each country as each might think most proper. A very voluminous report had been made to the French Government, and there had been laid on the table of the French Chambers a law with respect to the new regulation of their tariff. What that law was he did not know and he had not at this moment authority to say what would be the effect of the regulations intended to be proposed. The Noble Viscount was wrong, if he concluded from the Speech from the Throne, that the expression "good understanding" must relate not only to a political but to what he might deem to be a commercial good understanding. There might be many difficulties with respect to commercial arrangements, depending as they did, on so many and such varied interests, without, in the slightest degree, impugning the general good understanding between two powers. If what the Noble Lord called the repulsion system was continued in France it might be matter of consideration what steps we should take with respect to our commercial relations with that country. As to the statement relating to the progressive prosperity of the country, he believed that the returns on the table would show that what had been said in the Speech on that subject was perfectly true, and notwithstanding what had been stated with regard to combinations to exclude British manufactures from the Continent, he entertained the most sanguine hopes that their use would be considerably extended. He should only add, that the Commissioners on both sides had devoted the most laborious attention to the subject, and had produced most voluminous reports. He could not say directly what would be the result; but that gradually a better understanding on these subjects would prevail, and that other nations would, like ourselves, perceive that their true interests were not promoted in repelling in any degree a free commercial intercourse with their neighbours.

The Duke of RICHMOND stated, in reply to Lord Ellenborough, that certain measures were in contemplation for the regulation of the Turnpike Trusts, which would be made public.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S ANNUITY.

Mr. G. ROBINSON, called the attention of the House to the circumstances attending the grant of an annuity to Prince Leopold on his marriage with the late Princess Charlotte. He had been induced to do so by the answer given by the Noble Lord (Althorp) in the last Session to the question whether the country had received any benefit from the renunciation of his annuity by Prince Leopold when he became King of Belgium? People were astonished to find, that after the lapse of a year and a half the country was no richer from the Prince's generosity. Another year had now passed, and he (Mr. R) had reason to think that if the same question were again put to the Noble Lord a similar unsatisfactory answer would be made. —(Hear.)—It was, however, his decided opinion that King Leopold could not as an honourable man continue to receive the annuity, after he had ceased, by accepting the Belgic Crown, to owe allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain. He might be told that the act simply declared that Prince Leopold should be entitled to receive £50,000 a year during his natural life, without attaching any condition to the grant; but he (Mr. R.) contended that the settlement on his Royal Highness was accompanied by another act— an act of naturalization, by which he was obliged on the occasion of his marriage with the Princess Charlotte, to take the oath of allegiance to the Sovereign of this country. It would be monstrous to contend that King Leopold could retain his £50,000 a year after he had ceased to owe allegiance to the King of Great Britain, and had become Sovereign of an independent state, having separate, and it may be adverse interests, with reference to this country. The Right Hon. Member for Tamworth, and a Noble Duke in another place, passed the highest eulogiums on Prince Leopold upon the occasion of his renouncing his annuity, but he asked whether, when those praises were bestowed upon his Royal Highness, it was contemplated that three years should elapse before the country derived any benefit from the transaction? Under existing circumstances, he thought the House & the country had a right to know what had been done with the money since Prince Leopold left the country. The Hon. Member then referred to the proceedings in Parliament at the time the act was passed, which secured to Prince Leopold an annuity of £50,000 a year in the event of his surviving the Princess Charlotte. The present Lord Chancellor said that he had his misgivings as to the reversion of £50,000 to Prince Leopold in the event of his surviving the Princess, but consented to waive his scruples because he thought it might be painful to the Prince to descend from the elevated rank to which he had been raised by his marriage. He would now read the letter which King Leopold wrote to Earl Grey on the 15th July, 1831, and which was read to the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was as follows:—

"Marlborough-house, July 15.

"My dear Lord Grey—Before I quit the country, I am desirious to state in writing, the intention and views which I had the pleasure of communicating to you verbally this morning on the subject of my British annuity. As Sovereign of Belgium, it is not my intention to draw from this country any portion of the income which was settled upon me by Act of Parliament at the period of my marriage. Your Lordship is however, well aware that up to the very moment of my leaving England, I have maintained my establishments here upon their accustomed footing, and that consequently there remain to be fulfilled and discharged pecuniary engagements, and outstanding debts, to an amount which it is quite impossible for me to state at the present time with precision. As soon, therefore, as I shall have accomplished the payment of these demands it is my intention to make over, into the hands of trustees whom I will without loss of time appoint, the whole of the annuity which I receive from this country in trust for the following purposes:—I shall require my trustees to maintain in a state of complete habitation and of repair, the house gardens, and park, at Claremont: and further, to pay all the salaries, pensions, and allowances, which I shall deem a proper reward to those persons who have claims upon me for their faithful services during my residence in this country. I shall, in addition require them to continue all those charities, and annual donations to charitable institutions, which have been allowed or subscribed to either by the Princess Charlotte or by myself up to the present period. All these objects having been fulfilled, it is my wish and desire that the remainder shall be repaid into the British Exchequer. I remain, my dear Lord Grey, most faithfully yours,

"LEOPOLD."

On the very day when that letter was read in the House, he (Mr. Robinson) had come down with the intention of asking Ministers whether any arrangement had been made with respect to the annuity. The reading of the letter rendered his question unnecessary and, carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, he joined in the eulogies which were bestowed upon Prince Leopold. Since then, however, his feelings had very much changed, and he thought that the House was entitled, particularly after the rumours which had circulated on the subject, to know how the money had been appropriated since his Majesty left this country. As to the pecuniary engagements of King Leopold, he felt it impossible to believe that his Majesty had, up to the period of his departure, contracted debts to such an amount as would require the whole of the annuity for three years to discharge them. Without meaning any thing disrespectful to his Majesty, he had no hesitation in saying that the general impression was that his habits were rather parsimonious, and that during his residence in this country he saved a large portion of his income. The House ought to be aware that this liberal nation had paid Prince Leopold since the death of the Princess Charlotte little short of one million sterling. The Hon. Member concluded by moving for "An account of the sum or sums of money paid into the Exchequer

or otherwise received by the Government, out of the annuity granted by Act of Parliament to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, since the accession of his Majesty to the throne of Belgium; specifying the time of such payments."

Mr. GUEST seconded the motion.

Lord ALTHORP said that he did not intend to object to the motion, but at the same time, after what had passed, it was necessary that he should offer a few observations to the House. The Hon Member had said that Prince Leopold was supposed, during his residence in this country to have been a man careful of his money; but the Hon. Member must be aware that, without being guilty of extravagance, his Royal Highness might, from the circumstance of making a purchase, or from other causes have exceeded his income. The amount of Prince Leopold's incumbrances was not known at the time he wrote the letter to Earl Grey, and, in consequence of that circumstance, the persons whom he had nominated as trustees refused to act, and up to the present time there were in fact, no acting trustees. Previous to the meeting of Parliament he had received two letters on this subject from Baron de Stockmar, the Private Secretary to the King of the Belgians These letters were dated the 2d of February, and were as follows:—

"Marlborough-house, Feb. 2.

"MY LORD.—In addition to the letter which I have had the honour of addressing to your Lordship this day, I think it proper to direct your attention to the circumstance that the amount of his Majesty the King of the Belgians pecuniary engagements and out-standing debts, due at the time of his quitting this country, could not, as his Majesty then stated to Earl Grey, be ascertained with precision. They have been found to amount to nearly £83,000. The current expenses of Claremont, Marlborough-house, and the other payments referred to in his Majesty's letter to Earl Grey, amount nearly £20,0000 per annum, which two items will account for the application of all the sums accruing from his Majesty's annuity since his departure from this country. With regard to the annual payments last noticed, they will in future be met under the trust created by his Majesty, and will be reduced in amount at the expiration of the lease of Marlborough-house in 1835, and by other contingencies, such as the death of annuitants, and the probable diminution in the expenditure for repairs. How far this communication may be considered requisite on my part according to the spirit of the letter under which his Majesty's income in this country has been, and is to be, appropriated, I submit entirely to your Lordship's better judgement; and I have the honour to subscribe myself, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant.

"Baron de STOCKMAR.

"To the Right Hon. Viscount Althorp, etc."

"Marlborough-house, Feb 2.

"MY LORD.—I am commanded by his Majesty the King of the Belgians to inform your Lordship, that the pecuniary engagements and outstanding debts of his Majesty in this country are nearly liquidated, and will be entirely so on the 5th April next: that after paying the sum yet remaining to be discharged out of the April quarter, and providing for the necessary expenditure until the ensuing quarter becomes payable, according to his Majesty's communication to Earl Grey previous to his quitting this country, there will be a large surplus, which will be paid into the Exchequer in the course of the month of April. It has been already communicated to your Lordship that in August, 1832, his Majesty was anxious to place the income under the controul of the trustees, but that they declined beginning to act in the trust until his Majesty's private affairs in this country had been entirely settled As the sum remaining to be liquidated can be now ascertained, it it my intention to address his Majesty's trustees to induce them immediately to enter upon the trust; but should they decline to do so until all the incumbrances are discharged—that is to say, until after the 5th of April next—your Lord-hip may be assured that the first payment into the Exchequer will be made in April next, and from that period no impediment will exist to the trustees commencing their trust. I have the honour to subscribe myself, my Lord, your obedient and humble servant.

"Baron de STOCKMAR,

"Controller and Private Secretary.

"To the Right Hon. Viscount Althorp, etc."

The Hon. Member had alluded to some reports, which had never before come to his (Lord Althorp's) knowledge, to the effect, he imagined, that some part of the annuity had been spent abroad. If such rumours existed, he was happy that they had been brought to his notice, because it afforded him the opportunity of stating that, as far as his knowledge extended, they were totally destitute of foundation. The letters which he had read to the House accounted for the appropriation of nearly the whole of the sum which had been paid in the name of his Majesty since his departure from this country. With respect to his Majesty's right to the annuity, it was clearly established by Act of Parliament. Those who recollected the circumstances under which the annuity was granted must be aware that if the idea had been thrown out that Prince Leopold ought not to retain the annuity after the unfortunate event which subsequently occurred, it would have been scouted. The conduct of Prince Leopold during the life time of his wife, and since her decease, had been such as to command the respect of all men, and he was sure the House would not sanction the proposal to deprive him of his annuity, particularly after he had voluntarily surrendered all except such portion as was necessary to fulfil the objects which he had stated in his letter to Earl Grey. In conclusion, he hoped that the trustees appointed by his Majesty would now consent to act, and that in consequence of the arrangements referred to in the Baron de Stockmar's letter, a considerable sum would soon be paid into the Exchequer.—(Hear.)

Mr. COBBETT said the Noble Lord had expressed his conviction that the House would not sanction any proposition for taking away the pension from the King of the Belgians. He (Mr. Cobbett) was almost sure they would not, and he was very sorry for it. The Hon. Member then proceeded to contend that the King of the Belgians, not being a subject of the King of Great Britain, could not legally receive an annuity from this country. This he took to be the clear law of the case; but to come to the equity of it, what equity was there in paying this enormous sum to a foreign Sovereign while our own people were groaning under the burden of poor-rates, spreading to an extent which devoured the land? Were the people of this country to toil and sweat in order to continue such a payment as this? They were told that not more than £20,000 a year of the whole sum was to be kept—that the remainder would go to the Public Exchequer; but why should that amount be paid? For what? To keep up a house; and for what purpose could it be expect to let it, for it could not be intended as the residence of a foreign Sovereign? It should also be borne in mind that this sum paid to the King of the Belgians was in value at present nearly double the amount which the Parliament intended to give. It would if given up and applied to the reduction of taxes, pay the whole of the tax raised upon those servants who saddled the horses of farmers going to market on the Saturday. He was sure that a Reformed Parliament would not sanction such an expenditure and he was inclined to move as an amendment—"That it is expedient that the whole of this pension be discontinued." If it were not given up, he hoped some Member would take that course.

Colonel EVANS would support the motion before the House, though in doing so nothing was further from him than any intention of disrespect to the Illustrious Personage whose name was connected with it. He could not pretend to offer any opinion on the law of the case; but it struck him as a plain man that a question might arise whether there did exist such a person as the Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg, to whom the pension had been payable. The Hon and Gallant Officer then took notice of the fact that some French officers, civil and military, now in the pay of the King of the French, still continued to receive pensions from this country, and expressed his intention of adverting further to that subject when the votes for such sums should be under the consideration of the House.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council met yesterday, in the Council Chamber, Whitehall; present, the Right Hon, Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Sir James Parke, Sir John Bosanquet, Thomas Erskine, Sir Alexander Johnston, and Sir Edward East. The Hon. William Bathurst the Clerk of the Council in waiting. The appeal, the Bank of Bengal v. the East India Company, was resumed. The case has arisen out of the extensive forgeries at Bengal, and although the amount in dispute in the present instance is but small, yet the decision is of great importance, as there are a number of other transactions of a similar nature.

The Counsel for the appellants contended that the East India Company were liable for notes signed by their authorised officer. In the case of Bruce and Company versus the East India Company, tried in the Supreme Court of Madras, there was no objection made either to the jurisdiction or the liability. This was not a debt contracted between Sovereign and subject, as the King of Great Britain was the Sovereign, and it was absurd to suppose that the debt was contracted on behalf of the state of Great Britain, but it was merely between the Bank and a trading Corporation. The laws were the same in the matter of partnerships and in Corporations for the purposes of trade. A great many sections from different Acts of Parliament were quoted as applying to the mode of conducting the affairs of the Company. Conclusive evidence had been produced to show the recognition of the note by the East India Company, since it appeared that when the plaintiff was about to advance money on the note in question, he inquired at the proper office of the East India Company if the note was genuine; the answer was in the affirmative; this was a recognition by the proper constituted authority: and as conclusive evidence of this recognition had been produced, the question of forgery (as respected the note) was immaterial.

The Right Hon. Thomas Erskine gave judgment on the part of their Lordships. This was an action for three bills against the East India Company as endorsees. The instruments proved to be forged, although *bona fide* discounted by the plaintiffs, who had sent to the office of the Accountant-General, where such notes are registered, and their clerk, whose duty it was to examine them, declared them genuine. Upon this certificate the plaintiffs advanced their money. The Company state that the clerk had no authority to give effect to promissory notes which were not so in fact, even admitting that the clerk had acknowledged them to be genuine. The authority of the clerk to authenticate promissory notes had not been made out. These notes were always signed by the Secretary to the Government, and were also checked by several other officers in a formal way. Authority had been given, in 1824, to the clerk to keep the Register, examine the notes, and he had been in the habit of putting his initials which showed that he found they agreed with the Register, and that he considered them genuine, but the Company had not authorised the clerk to give validity to notes, the caution practised by the Company in not paying even the interest of their notes, without examination by two of their servants, proved that the Company could not contemplate giving authority to one servant, to authenticate their notes.

The decree of the Court below was, therefore, affirmed.—*Morning Herald, Jan.* 8.

JANUARY 31.

The enormous wealth of the late W. Mellish, Esq., of Dover-street, will come into the possession of his two daughters, the eldest of whom, four years ago, married Lord Edward Thynne, son of the Marquis of Bath, and brother to the Duchess of Buccleuch. Miss Mellish, the other daughter, is said to have been on the eve of marriage with the Earl of Glengall at the time of her father's decease Mr. Mellish acquired the greater part of his vast fortune by contracts for provisioning the navy during the war; he was also in extensive business as a shipowner, and had taken, shortly before his demise, the residence of Mr. Long Wellesley, in Dover-street. A few days previous to the lamented gentleman's demise one of his long-lost ships (a whaler) arrived in the river, having been absent upwards of three years.—(Chronicle.)

In the Court of King's Bench, yesterday, Sir James Scarlett was instructed on behalf of Lord Charles Wellesley, to call upon a person, named Eve, publisher of the *Satirist* newspaper, to show cause why a criminal information shonld not be filed against him, for a lible reflecting on the character and honour of his Lordship. The libel complained of was published in the *Satirist* newspaper on the 23d June last, and was headed "Windsor Outrage." It stated that Lord C. Wellesley, with a brother of the Duke of Buccleuch, several other young noblemen, and about 150 of the "Eton scamps," had made a furious attack upon the "Windsor Hells." The paragraph went on to state that Lord Charles Wellesley was the ringleader of the assailants, and that not content with demolishing the premises, they actually seized one of the inmates and threw him out of a window, by which he was much injured. That they afterwards paraded the streets of Windsor, and committed several outrages, which were enumerated; the principal of which was, that they seized a man whom they beat and abused most liberally. The above is the substance of the paragraph, which, throughout, charged Lord C. Wellesley with being the ringleader. The noble complainant's affidavits denied *in toto* every allegation in the paragraph, and stated that he never was concerned in any outrage, neither was he aware that any had taken place, until he saw it so stated in the newspapers. There were other affidavits denying that Lord Charles was at all connected with the transaction.—The Lord Chief Justice inquired how it was that the application had not been made earlier, the alleged libel having appeared on 23d June.—Sir James Searlett said, it was in consequence of some of the parties, who it was necessary should make affidavits, being abroad.—Lord Chief Justice said, that Lord Charles Wellesley, having allowed such a length of time to elapse between the publication and making application to the Court, that they should not be justified in granting a Rule. All parties who applied for the especial interference of the Court ought to come at once with their complaint. If any delay took place, the Court certainly could not interfere.—Rule refused.—(Chronicle.)

A Parliamentary return gives the number of illegitimate children born in each county of England in 1830, and the proportion it bears to that of the legitimate births. It partakes, we suspect of the inaccuracy which attaches to the parochial registers of all kinds. In proof of this it may be mentioned, that, according to the return, Middlesex, including London, is. except Surrey, the most virtuous country in England.—the bastards being to the legitimates only as 1 to 38, while among the pastoral Welshmen, in the abodes of rural innocence, the immorality is five times as great, being for Radnor 1 in 7, for Pembroke 1 in 8, and for Glamorgan 1 in 10! Middlesex, including London, has but 905, while Lancashire has 2,930. All England has 1 bastard for 20 legitimates, all Wales 1 for 13; and the two countries 1 for 19. The highest proportions are we suspect, much nearer the truth than the lowest. In all France the illegitimate are to the legitimate births as 1 to 12; and in England the proportion is perhaps nearly the same.—(Scotsman.)

FEBRUARY 1.

A project has been started for constructing a new harbour and docks at Trinity, near Edinburgh. It is proposed to erect a stone pier, exactly where the Chain Pier now is, and to carry it out thrice as far, namely, 1800 feet from the present shore, where a depth of ten feet would be had at low water of spring tides; and to form a dock or floating basin along the shore, between the high and low water marks, with 24 feet depth at spring tides. The pier is estimated to cost £31,500. and the dock (600 feet by 400) £17,350. Of the practicability of the plan, and the profits it would yield, it would not become unprofessional persons like us, to say any thing; but, if, as stated, a number of capitalists are willing to embark their money on it, this is a strong presumption in its favour. That the want of a harbour in the vicinity of the town, which ships of good size, especially passage vessels, could enter at all times of the tide, is a grievous disadvantage to Edinburgh, and one which is every day increasing, there can be no doubt Leith, like two-thirds of the ports of Scotland was chosen for the site of a harbour, at a time when our trading vessels were mere cock-boats, and the necessity of deep water was not understood; and it can never be greatly improved. We should be happy to see the capital of Scotland provided with a better port, and that Trinity is the most eligible situation, there can be no doubt.—(Scotsman.)

PROVISIONS IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND

It is of special remark and observation that since the harvest of 1832 the prices of grain in France have been gradually falling, while during the same period the money wages of labour have been gradually rising, and are now grown to a point, that if the matter were carefully inquired into, we believe it would be found that the average money wages of agricultural labour in France are somewhat higher than in Great Britain; that the average money wages of mechanical and manufacturing labour are nearly, and perhaps quite, as high as in Great Britain; and if after this we take Ireland into the account, we believe it will be found that the average money wages of all kinds of labour inFrance are pretty considerably higher than in the United Kingdom; and if all this be so, then, from the lower prices of food, and generally of the necessaries and conveniences of life, it clearly results that the real wages of labour in France are very considerably higher than the United Kingdom. The produce of the French taxes on consumable commodities has during the last year increased very considerably, and all the French authorities ascribe this increase to the late abundant harvests and the reduced price of corn; and, indeed, it should seem to be a plain common-senselike proposition, that the less a man is taxed in the price of his food the more he can afford to be taxed by the Government; and then comes this further consideration, that a great part of the expenditure of every Government is in useful and necessary commodities. and consequently the lower the prices of these commodities, the less will be the Government expenditure. The same cause is therefore productive of a double benefit, and while the Government expenditure is absolutely diminished, the ability of the people to pay is absolutely increased. The French authorities are at all times most anxious for low prices of provisions; they rightly consider that every rise in the price of food, from whatever cause proceeding, is a tax on the wages of labour; and that the lower the price of food the higher will be the real wages of labour. and the higher the price of food the lower the real wages of labour.—*Times, Jtinuary* 31.

PORTUGAL.

Our Lisbon correspondent has forwarded us the following copy of a letter from the Duke of Wellington to Don Miguel, written when his Grace was Premier, and which was found *unopened* in the private cabinet of Don Miguel's Foreign Minister, Santarem. It is a manly straight-forward document:—

"London, September 28, 1830.

"SIR,—I have had the honour of receiving your Royal Highness's letter of the 11th inst. Your Royal Highness does me justice in believing that I feel a sincere interest in the welfare of the nations of the Peninsula, and that I lament their misfortunes, not only as a servant of the King my master, the faithful and efficient ally of both nations, but as an individual. Your Royal Highness will recollect the urgent representations made by this Government, by command of the late King, at the moment at which your Royal Highness adopted the course which occasioned the discontinuance of the diplomatic relations between his Majesty and Portugal. Those representations were, and I am apprehensive will continue to be, prophetic. The state of Portugal at the present moment to this—that in which your Royal Highness has lived in your own Palace—must convince your Royal Highness that the advice which the King's servants gave to your Royal Highness, by command of the King their master, was founded on a just view of the state of affairs in Portugal, and in the world, and of the consequences which would follow the course of conduct adopted by your Royal Highness. Your Royal Highness now appears to think that the evils by which your country is afflicted, and those of which your Royal Highness feels the consequences are to be attributed to the discontinuance of the diplomotic relations between his Majesty and Portugal. Your Royal Highness is mistaken. The evils by which Portugal is afflicted are to be attributed to the nature of the Government. Your Royal Highness is the head of a party, and not the father of your people. The Government under your Royal Highness's auspices act upon the principles of a party. It is necessary that they should so act, because a vast proportion of the nobility, the men of property, the magistrates, the men of the learned professions, officers of the army and navy, besides others, have been banished from the country, or are in confinement, on account of acts which are, in fact, acts of fidelity to a sovereign to which the whole of Portugal—the whole Royal Family, including your Royal Highness—swore allegiance, and whose rightful possession of the crown was recognised by every Power in Europe, excepting his Catholic Majesty. The view which all these Powers and persons took of the right of succession to the crown of Portugal upon the death of the King, your father, may have been erroneous; the great majority of the people of Portugal have decided that it was so; it may be desirable to alter the view which we had taken, but this is certain, those who own allegiance to another claimant to the crown ought not to suffer for the conduct which they had sworn to follow. The state of affairs has altered. The kingdom of Portugal wishes that your Royal Highness should be their Sovereign. But justice requires that those should be pardoned who had sworn allegiance to another sovereign, and have acted accordingly. I have already stated that good policy requires that this course should be adopted. Portugal can never be considered in a state of tranquillity or safety as long as such a large proportion of its men of property, talent and activity, are ill-treated, greatly dissatisfied, and consequently in a state of hostility against the Government and its head, and daily exposing both, as well as themselves, to the risk of a contest. I need not assure your Royal Highness that I do not doubt your good intentions, but I must see the commencement at least of an order of things which will insure public repose and security, the only foundation of public happiness and prosperity, before I can venture to advise the King, my master, to renew his diplomatic relations with Portugal. I have the honour to be, with the highest considerations and respect, your Royal Highness's most obedient humble servant.—*Times, Feb.* 13.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

VOURLAH, NEAR SMYRNA, DEC. 3, 1833.

I consider it fortunate that I am at this moment in this neighbourhood to give you authentic intelligence of the movements of our squadron, as I have no doubt, from the exaggeration which prevails at Smyrna and Constantinople on the subject, that the most violent stories have been forwarded to Europe. Indeed the utmost uncertainty prevails among the officers of the fleet, and, as no one can undertake to say for what reason so strong a reinforcement is sent out at so late a season, it is commonly supposed by them that nothing less than the forcing of the Dardanelles is in contemplation Unfortunately the Meteor steamer, which has been left at Malta to bring up the mail from Falmouth of last month, has not made her appearance, and therefore, it is said that Admiral Malcolm has not yet received his final instructions. Her arrival, it is hoped, will bring the glad summons for active operation, and the hearts of our brave sailors are swelling with the expectation of employment. These rumours are strengthened by intelligence just received here from Odessa of the arrival of the Russian Minister of Marine at Sebastopol, and of the instantaneous refitment of the Russian fleet, and of their declared intention of coming down to the harbour of Sizepolis, to avoid being blockaded up by the ice in case our operations should demand their presence in the vicinity of the Bosphorus. The ships now here are the Britannia, 120 guns, St. Vincent, 120, Caledonia, 120, Malabar, 74, Alfred, 50, and Champion, 30. The Talavera, 74, is hourly expected; the Madagascar, 46, is at Napoli. Several other ships are said to be coming out, but I think

it will be better to confine my statement to facts, and I, therefore, pass by all that is told me about the Salamander steam-ship, and the many others which are so confidently named. The ships are in the finest order, though the crews of some are not of the full complement, and their brave old Commander-in-Chief is promoting by every means in his power their efficiency, in order that the character of the country shall be sustained if we come to hard blows. I am glad to see our national honour and safety in the hands of such an officer as Sir Pulteney Malcolm, as, in addition to the fullest knowledge of his profession, and a high-toned gallantry, he possesses practical good sense and we may be assured that hostilities will not be resorted to, except in the last extremity.

Notwithstanding all these formidable preparations for war, I cannot help being of opinion that our state of peace is not so easily disturbed, and I believe that all those vessels have been sent out hastily, and without much consideration, in consequence of the alarming representations of Mr. Mandeville, and the frightened despatches of Lord Ponsonby, after the great fire of Constantinople. I always look upon the question of Turkey as dependent on that of a general European war, and I think that the refitting of the Russian fleet may be naturally accounted for by the intelligence which, no doubt, was rapidly transmitted by their Ambassador from London of the orders given to re-inforce our Levant squadron. This view is supported by the fact that the Turkish fleet is all dismantled, and I cannot believe that, if Russia imagined we were serious in our intention of forcing the Dardanelles, she would, at the moment of need, deprive herself of the assistance of 25 sail of the line, moored like batteries in the canal of Constantinople. The French ships at Smyrna are the Ville de Marseilles, 76 guns; Duquesne, 78; Superb, 74; Ephigenie, 60; and Galatea, 50. Several others are said to be fitting out, and the whole are to be placed under the command of Admiral Hugon, who has had hitherto the good sense to conform himself to the views of our more experienced Admiral. The best understanding prevails between both squadrons, and I have no doubt the French will do good service if called upon to act, though our jolly tars do not exactly see the necessity of any assistance, and cannot clearly understand the propriety of fighting along-side a Frenchman.

As it is important to be acquainted with the strength of the Dardanelles, in case we should attempt to pass it, I have received a more correct account, which will correct the hasty sketch which I sent you in my last despatch. Commencing at the entrance from the Archipelago, on the European side, the first castle, called Skain Kalli, has 15 guns, the next immediately near it, Seetil Bahar, has 70 guns and four mortars; the next, three miles distant, Eski Sarlic, has 12 guns; then comes Killah Bahar, or the Old Castle of Europe, with guns, 18 of which are of very large calibre, and two collateral batteries—the southern called Kum Kalesi, having 48 heavy guns, and the northern Chanac Kalesi, mounting 30 guns. At some miles [illegible] battery with 30 guns, and lastly at this [illegible] Kalipa, built on the site of the [illegible] with 50 heavy guns. Opposite to [illegible] Asiatic side, commencing from the [illegible]pelago, are Koom Kalli, 80 guns, some of [illegible] calibre, and four mortars; Point Barbic, 14 guns; Saltani Calessi, or Old Castle of Asia, with 192 guns, 18 of which are of large calibre; Kiessi Bournum, on the southern point of the Bay of Abydos, having 46 guns; and Nagara Bournie, with 84 guns. The total number of guns at both sides of the Strait being 743, all of which have been proved last summer by Russian engineers, and the greater part of which are on a level with the water, and command, many of them, point-blank the passage, through which a rapid current runs, rendered more difficult by the shoals, under the very teeth of the batteries. I need not repeat the description which I have given before of the Dardanelles, and of the best mode of attacking it; and I shall only request you to bear in mind that every fort is commanded by the adjoining heights, and that the movements of a few light field-pieces would prevent the Turkish gunners at least from standing at their post. A strong southerly wind will be necessary for the fleet to attempt a passage, and even with it a safe one cannot be effected without the landing of troops to attack the batteries in the rear, where they are most imperfectly defended. I trust that no such enterprise will have to be undertaken, but if it is to be done it should be without loss of time, as if Russia gets a hint of what we are about, she will take care to man the forts, and send experienced gunners to serve the batteries.

Being removed from the sources of information on other subjects, in consequence of my desire to watch the motions of our squadron on which the question of peace or war at present rests, I cannot give you intelligence on the various topics to which my attention has heretofore been directed. I can only communicate on authority that Mehemet Ali has also disarmed his fleet, and that he has paid one instalment of his tribute to the Porte. There are no arrivals from Greece, and the result of the trial of the alleged conspirators is not yet ascertained.

The non-appearance of the mail occasions much apprehension in the squadron for the safety of the steamer, which loft Falmouth on the 3d of November. She was due at Malta on the 17th, and the Meteor frigate was there prepared to bring the despatches for the Admiral. The Scylla, brig of war, is also at Napoli, to bring down the letters from Patras, so that there are two modes of communication between Malta and Smyrna—an accident, if any has occurred, must have taken place between Falmouth and Malta.—*January* 13.

SKETCHES OF TURKEY.

PERA.

Was it for this (as *Mr. Olduncle* says) that I left my happy home and my profession that engaged me much? Was it for this collection of filth, these straitened lanes, called streets, this accumulation of all the rogues and cheats in the world? "Ye gentlemen of England, who sit at home at ease," I recommend you to continue there; and if the mania of sight-seeing be upon you, take any direction but this. Having taken a hasty glance at Constantinople, which we shall go over hereafter in detail, I examined, as our boat moved across the harbour, the quarter of Pera to which I was bound, and to which the Franks, by order or custom, are limited. I saw long narrow streets climbing the hill, and a large extent of houses flung about, without order or regularity, with large spaces for grave-yards among them. But all their houses were of the same dull red, and, being all built of wood, looked more like sheds than habitable mansions. The harbour was full of shipping, and an active trade seemed constantly in motion, but I saw nothing else to interest me, and the quays which I passed were little better than receptacles of filth, crowded by dirty dogs or contending porters. At length we touched at the regular landing-place, and the Tartar having hired men to carry his and my baggage, we commenced to mount the hill through the long horrid avenue which led up to Pera. I would not give my bitterest enemy a severer penance than to make him twopenny postman between Galata and Pera, and to confine him to this particular road. It had been once paved with large stones, but every one of them having got disjointed in the course of time, are standing with their sharp points upwards; the spaces between are pools of water or depots of mud, and if by chance a more than ordinary space is left level, you find it occupied by two or three public dogs—that is, dogs such as those at Lisbon, who are the only street purveyors, and most probably one with a litter of whelps: you have, at the same time, to jostle through a crowd of porters and ponies, going to and returning from the harbour; then to make your way through a grave-yard, and, after a half-hour's ascent, you find yourself in the principal street of Pera, which is about six feet wide and a mile long. You have next to make out a lodging, and are directed to the fine-sounding name of the Hotel de l'Europe, where a Greek, who speaks a little English, has established himself; but you find that the officers of one of the squadron are before you, and that not an apartment is disposable. You then turn to the house of an Italian, called Josepino, where you can procure large and comfortable rooms, but at a very dear rate, furnished according to the fashion of these parts; that is to say, with a long couch or sofa running the whole breadth of the room beneath the windows, a table, three chairs, and a wardrobe. The room being large, and Madame being a bustling person, who knew how to scold her maids, it was kept tolerably clean; so that I had within doors a refuge from the abominations that assail you the moment you put your foot outside the threshhold. Two years since all the Ambassadors lived at Pera, and to those presented to them their hotels were open in the evening, and an agreeable society was enjoyed—the more valuable as no other communication took place between the other residents: but about that time a grand fire took place, and all those mansions were burnt, and the Ambassadors compelled to remove where they are since delightfully located on the banks of the Bosphorus, about ten miles from this.

The fire destroyed the whole of Pera, and, under any other Government, the circumstance would have been taken advantage of to widen the streets; but nothing has been done, and the same wooden sheds are now rising from the same exact spots which were formerly tenanted. A few people commenced building stone houses, but when it was found that the majority consisted only of wood no one would follow so laudable an example, and modern Pera is just as fit and as ready for kindling as its predecessor was two years ago. The very night of my arrival I had a specimen of the kind of terror which the notice of fire produces. One took place at the extremity of the town; in five minutes the whole male population was on foot to extinguish it, and the ladies were at work packing up their most valuable articles. I found the people of my house getting out their plate and money, the family in a state of disorder, and watching every one for the last news, while the streets were crowded with men bearing large paper lanterns, running to and fro without concert or discretion. The fire was got under, after burning ten houses, by pulling down others in a circle round it; and there being no wind, it went out for want of food; but the town is hourly exposed to the same fate, and it is long odds that it is burnt down in a year or two. The population of Pera is of the most extraordinary mixture, being made up of English, French, Italians, Spaniards, Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. The natives are called Perates, and, belonging to no nation, are universally despised by all; and I believe the Turks hold them in so much disdain that, until lately, they did not allow them to wear hats. The language is Greek, Turkish and Italian, or rather a mixture of all these, but the Italian is much in vogue, and it behoves all strangers to know something of it to be at all at ease.—They need not be particular as to the quality or the accent, for never was there such a jargon as passes here under the name of Italian. Greeks and Armenians compose the bulk of the people, and the slightest article you have to purchase will convince you of the smooth, calm cunning of the one, or the high-reaching deceit of the other. The Armenians play at the more noble game, and they are the bankers for the Turks, and assistants to the Governors of provinces, in grinding the poor peasantry; but the Greeks are dealers in every thing, and I defy you to bargain with them and not be cheated. It is against their nature to speak truth, and their very cunning sets you at once upon your guard, and you suspect them so closely that you show them no mercy in your transactions. An Armenian is dressed in a high black hat, called a *calpac* without any leaf, in a loose silk garment like a dressing-grown, and a blue or black robe outside it; he has a portly manner, and contrives to make himself of importance to the Turks, so much so, that the first thing when a great mangets appointed as Pacha, he makes an alliance with a banker of that nation, who advances him all the money necessary to make presents to the favourites of the Sultan who have procured him the place. He also advances all the outlay of the journey and the outfit, and sends a confidential agent with the Pacha, who understands to a nicety every mode of robbing the people of the district, and extracting from them the last farthing. These spoils are divided between the Pacha and the Armenian, who is always ready to pay the Sultan the tribute agreed on, and, in case any complaints come up from the province of extortion, to bribe right and left, and to stifle them before they reach the throne. It may be conceived that the banker understands pretty well his own interest, and that no slight gains accrue to him from such a connection; and the largest houses in Pera, and some of the finest on the Bosphorus belong to successful speculators of that class. If, however, the enemies of the Pacha should be too strong for him the banker participates in his ruin, and unless he can make off with his effects in time, he is pretty well squeezed. The Armenian women are dressed exactly like the Turkish, with the exception that they wear red slippers instead of yellow, and that their cloak or mantle is not green; but their faces are concealed by the same wrappers, and in the streets you only see the eyes and part of the nose. They are Christians either of the Greek or Roman Church, or of their own, which differs in some slight degree from both, but they adopt more the Turkish than the Christian manners; and though their women are not confined with the same rigour, they are not as accessible as those of other countries. The Greek Parates are clad as other Europeans, but the women wear a loose garment like an Alderman's robe of a bright colour, which they gather about them in large folds, an immense white kerchief crossing the neck and bosom, and a head-dress half turban, half berri, with natural flowers in their hair. The women of this country, whether Turk, Armenian, or Greek, are all distinguished by a soft, full, dark-blue eye, full of intelligence, and I dare say if they had any sort of education would answer the finest emotion of the soul; but as they have but one lesson from infancy upwards, that is, pleasing the lords of the creation, their eyes have invariably that languid and voluptuous expression which may be very delightful to a man in love, but is very monotonous to a philosophical observer. There are some respectable and well-educated ladies among the Parates, particularly those who can trace an English or French descent, and who endeavour to class themselves as of these nations; but in general they are brought up without the least knowledge, and I met one creditable person, moving in a good station, with excellent manners, speaking Greek, Italian, and French, who, I am told, can neither read nor write. There are exceptions. But there are gifted women who have captivated English husbands. Society, of course, is very limited, and the principal English merchants confine themselves to their own circle, or the hotels of such Ambassadors as they may have been presented in. There is no theatre at Pera, no public walk, no amusement whatsoever, and the unfortunate stranger has no resource, as books are not to be had, and there is even no cassino, as in all commercial towns in Europe, where newspapers are to be found, and the general news discussed. The best thing we have to do is to stray into the grave-yard, which commands the setting sun, and loiter about there for an hour after the heat of the day is over. Only think of a place where the best walk is a grave-yard, and how delightful the air must be mixed with the vapours of the field of death, as it is poetically called. This, however, is the only place of union, and, after night closes, a corner is selected where a confectioner has established a shed; and there you sit on chairs and eat ices, and fall in love if you please, or wish Pera and its pretty ones at the devil, as I do. There is one spot in another of those grave-yards from whence the prospect is delightful, as it overlooks all Constantinople and the Bosphorus. From it the mosque and minarets appear to great advantage; but the magic of the view is the long line of hills, forming the banks of the Bosphorus, the magnificent palaces of the Sultan which adorn its side the other splendid mansions which overhang the water's edge, and then this sublime branch of the sea itself, connecting the Marmora with the Black Sea, with the Turkish fleet of twenty-five sail, seven big line-of-battle ships, the other, frigates of the largest class, at anchor in it. It can be gazed at for hours together; and on these occasions, when the Bosphorus is thronged with light boats, darting with the speed of thought in all directions, it presents such a picture as I believe the world cannot equal. I am very sorry to say that in the spot I speak of there is no shade, and that the hot sun pours down upon it from the rising to the setting. Still do I brave many a broiling for the golden view, though I disturb a den of dogs, which, like the Lisbon curs, have a nauseous utility both at Constantinople and Pera. I have little more to say of Pera, but that I shall bless the hour at which I may leave it. Its only advantage being that it is the centre from whence excursions are made with the greatest facility to the Lions of Constantinople.—*Morning Herald, Jan.* 14.

PRINCE ABBAS MIRZA.

(From the *Dumfries Courier.*)

The London Papers record the death of Abbas Mirza, Crown Prince, or heir apperant to the throne at Persia. His age is not mentioned; nor are any leading particulars given; but we learn from a friend who resided ten years at Tabriz, the seat of his government, that he must have attained the 49th or 50th year of his age. Most foreigners find it difficult to guess the ages of the natives of Persia, from the enormous beards or crops of hair which it is their ambition to cherish, to the disfigurement, as others think, of the "human face divine." The Schah, who still survives at an advanced age, the father of the late Prince and many other sons, might be led by the beard, were it not that any attempt to disturb rudely a single hair of it would be deemed an act of the greatest sacrilege. Indeed our informant has seen him raising it from his knees, and plaiting it with his fingers, by way of amusement. All the King's sons in Persia, and remoter kindred, wherever it is practicable, are made Governors of Provinces, and rank in dignity according to seniority. But an exception was made in the case of the late Crown Prince. His mother happened to be of the blood royal, and on this account he was elevated above all his brothers, one of whom in particular resented the insult, although he had not the courage to rebel openly against the authority of his father. When the King was advised to fix the succession, he summoned all the Governors of Provinces, and marshalled them according to their rank, in the Palace. Abbas Mirza was placed on his right, and the Monarch, in the course of an oration which he delivered, recommended that they should all acknowledge his authority by making the same obeisance to him which they paid to himself. Ali Mirza, an elder brother, had previously sworn that he never would submit to what he considered an act of usurpation; but being afraid of the consequences of revolting openly, he very ingeniously got out of the difficulty, by dropping his prayer beds, and bending the knee to pick them up. This Prince predeceased his brother, but had both outlived their father, it is by no means improbable that the country would have been involved in civil war. The order of succession must again be fixed; and Russia, through her Ambassador, unless counteracted, will endeavour, we very strongly suspect, to acquire the same influence in the councils of Persia which she already possesses in the councils of Turkey.

The late Sir John Malcolm was much admired in Persia, for his talents, affability, and liberality. Previous to his first mission, Great Britain had neglected the Schahs almost from the time of Queen Elizabeth. This occurred in 1808; but the French mission preceded us, the members of which had taken especial care to poison the minds of the natives in every thing that regards our national character. Among other reproaches they represented the English as determined drunkards, and utterly destitute of all religion—crimes which the Persians hold in the greatest abhorrence. By and bye, however, it was discovered that the strangers tippled very freely themselves, and frequently quarrelled over their cups. This discrepancy between theory and practice naturally enough excited suspicion, and as the English Scotch, and Irish who succeeded them, were careful to pursue a different course, they gradually rose in public estimation and favour. Sir John Malcolm carried with him immense presents, perhaps to the value of 100,000*l* sterling; and these were distributed with a degree of disinterestedness and disregard to everything in the shape of a return, which all his successors were not careful to imitate. During his first mission our countryman was succeeded by Sir Geore Ousely, and when that talented gentleman left the country five young Persians were sent to Britain in his train, who resided the same number of years among us. After acquiring the English language one of them was instructed in surgery, a second in engineering, a third in the art of gun-making, and the remaining two some useful science or art. From native amiability they made many friends, and received various handsome presents such as quadrants, telescopes, and other instruments which they were proud to show when they recrossed the Caspian. But the Priests took the alarm and denounced them as infidels who were about to upset, by their new-fangled nations, the institutions of the whole country. Their treasures and acquirements were at once coveted and feared, and nothing would satisfy the enemy but the surrender of the former and non-exertion of the latter. But the young men were firm, and in regard to their presents stated candidly that as they had been given to them by highly-esteemed friends, they felt in gratitude bound to cherish such keepsakes as long as they lived; and when the moral storm became unbearable, pursued the only course open to them by appealing to the justice of Abbas Mirza. The Prince, whatever his own feelings may have been, deemed it prudent to temporise by calling both parties before him; and as the Priests could make out no good case against their travelled countrymen, they were dismissed with a recommendation to mind their proper business, by ceasing to obstruct incipient improvement in a country where improvement is still much wanted. Abbas Mirza, in fact, was a liberal-minded man, and often regretted privately, when eaves-droppers were absent, the general apathy and ignorance of his subjects. His habits were excellent; except during winter, he rose every morning at five o'clock, and was ready to transact business at six. At eight he breakfasted, dined towards the evening; and these were the only meals of which he partook; for, unlike the great bulk of Persians, he neither smoked nor drank coffee. His early death will be a loss to the country; of the secret views of Russia he was by no means ignorant; and it is quite certain that his zeal for improvement would have taken a wider range, but for the power and prejudices of the priesthood. The arsenal, established by British subjects, and the art of casting cannon, engaged much of his attention; but he was unfortunately surrounded by a set of thieves, who frequently counteracted his best efforts for the public good, even when they failed in poisoning his mind and darkening his understanding. For a period of seven years our Government deemed it prudent to subsidise Persia, with a view of keeping Napoleon out of the country. The stipulated sum was, we believe, two hundred thousand pounds per annum; and what with presents and missions, our connection with Persia, for the sake of India, must have cost at least two millions sterling. And after having done so much, it would certainly be unwise to sacrifice, on slight grounds, our influence at the capital, Ispahan, and Tabriz, by permitting either the French or the Russians to supplant us in the national favour.—*Morning Herald, Jan.* 17.

WHAT IS "A GENTLEMAN?',

(From the *Morning Chronicle.*)

This is a question in which every body is deep-

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ly interested, but which nobody seems to understand upon any *generally acknowledged* principle; and thereby much misunderstanding and mischief ariseth daily and nightly in every corner of the land.

By the Herald's College a *gentleman* is defined to be one who, without bearing the title of Nobility, *beareth a coat of arms*, by which he is known to be descended from those of his name who flourished many hundred years before. Thus the gentleman of the Herald's College *never loseth caste*;—he may be a mercenary blackguard, a ruffian swashbuckler, but he is nevertheless a *gentleman* because he is descended from those of his name who flourished many hundred years ago.

According to the Universitymen, in like manner, a man may be a mercenary blackguard and a ruffian swashbuckler, but if, like Sir Hudibras.—

" ——— He can speak Greek
" As naturally as pigs squeak;
" Or, if Latin to him's no more difficult
" Than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle."

—he is an unquestionable gentleman, whether he beareth a coat of arms or not.

Lord Chesterfield on the other hand (and his Lordship has always been considered a great authority) treated Greek and Latin with contempt, as quite unnecessary for a gentleman; for says my Lord—

" Who toils for learning at a public school,
" And digs for Greek and Latin, is a fool.
" French, French, my boy's the thing!—*fasez!* prate, chatter!
" Trim be the mode, whipt syllabub the matter!
" Walk like a Frenchman; for an English pegs
" Moves native awkwardness, with two left legs.
" Of courtly friendship from a treacherous league;
" Seduce men's daughters, with their wives intrigue,
" In sightly simicircles pare your nails,
" Keep your teeth clean—and grin, if small-talk fails;—
" But never *laugh*, whatever jest prevails."

Well, his Lordship's recipe was adopted as the general rule by which to know a *gentleman*, and it might have been considered a sufficient standard even until this thirty-fourth year of the age of intellect, had not a greater authority than his Lordship arisen in the person of one Mr. Theodore Hook, who taught that a man to be considered "a gentleman" must not only intrigue with men's wives and daughters, pare his nails in semicircles, eschew laughter, keep his teeth clean, grin for lack of small-talk, and *walk* like a Frenchman, but he must moreover *eat his dinner* like a Frenchman;—that is to say, with his fingers and a fork only, and that fork must be a silver one, or something bearing the semblance of silver, for a true gentleman must cut cutlery together. The fork of *steel*—however pure its ivory haft; however highly polished its prongs; however *recherché* its form and finish in the eyes of that renowned functionary the "Master Cutler" of all Sheffield; and however *handy* our ancestors may have found it for lifting food from platter to mouth: our new *arbiter elegantiarum* Hook denounced as fit for nothing but making hay, or pitching long litter out of a stable! He taught moreover that to eat pudding with the right hand, or to lift food to the mouth on the point of a knife, was a sure and certain sign of innate vulgarity. These doctrines of Hook took wonderfully; for they were promulgated and circulated through all the circulating libraries in the kingdom; knives were put away; forks and fingers came into general use; and any man who could afford to dine at an eighteen-penny *table d'hote* had the proud satisfaction of feeling, as he mopp'd up his mess with his greasy pellet of bread and a *soi-disant silver* fork, that he was therefore to be taken by every body for a genuine unadulterated gentleman—as the *veritable creme de bon ton!*

But now, alas! even this cheaply-achieved *certificat de gentillesse* is unsettled; for on a Court-martial at Chatham the other day (*in re* John Waller Poe), an officer's gentility was called in question—not because he didn't eat his pudding with his left hand, or dabble amongst his melted butter with a silver fork and a soppy bread-pellet; but because he "did not *handle* the said fork like a gentleman." What is the precise mode of handling a silver fork to constitute the handler thereof a gentleman the Court-martial did not pronounce; neither has the great Founder of the Silver Fork system laid down any rule in that respect; and consequently, this unfortunate Court-martial has placed multitudes of silver forkers in daily dread of being "*forked* out" of the list of gentlemen for want of knowing the true gentlemanly mode of handling a fork! If the *dexterous* use of either fork or knife be the *veritable certificat de gentillesse*, then are all Aldermen gentlemen *par excellence*; for they are renowned throughout all the world for their dexterity in that particular; and yet the more exquisite disciples of the Hook school will contend that all Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and the like, are, by virtue of their offices, essentially vulgar and totally unfit for the society of gentlemen;—except when led out in the capacity of lions, or rather of *bears*, in which capacity alone they are at all *bearable*, and even then the brightest bear among them is oftentimes set down as a *bore*.

What then is a man to do so as to be able safely to say to himself, and of himself, "I am a gentleman?" People ought not to be left in doubt and difficulty in a matter which involves not only our estimation in society, but even our personal health. Every physician will tell you that doubt and dread superinduceth *dyspepsia*; and if a man whilst eating his dinner doubts whether he handles his fork in the genuine gentlemanly mode, and dreads that he may therefore be set down as no gentleman, dyspepsia infallibly ensueth; and dyspepsia engendereth all the multitudinous maladies which make mortal man miserable;—a fact well known to, and profitably appreciated by, myriads of those blue-bottle black-draught's-men, y'clept apothecaries.

If therefore the great Founder of the Silver Fork System of Gentilities be a true friend to his country, and wishes his memory to be honoured by the grateful remembrance of the nation at large, he will immediately establish adult schools for the teaching the manual exercise of the silver fork professorship at the London University for ensuring the fork-proficiency of the rising generation.

The truth is, and it is worse than useless to blink the fact, that ever since Napoleon Buonaparte, or some other noticeable person, described us as "a nation of *shopkeepers*" we have all been sedulously endeavouring to shake off the *reproach*; and for want of some established regulation to that end we have gone about it each man according to his own fancy; and the consequence is a constant collision of opinions leading to very unsatisfactory results. Everybody remembers the exclamation "*Sink the sh—p*!" with which every man's mouth was stopped whenever he happened in any way to allude either to his own trade or to the trade of any of his neighbours.—"Sink the shop, Mr. Jinks—whatever you do; sink the *shop*!" And thus we have gone on sinking the shop until, if we are to believe ourselves, we are become "a nation of *gentlemen*;" insomuch that the oldest shopkeeper among us may boldly say to his son, as did the honest shepherd in *The Winter's Tale*: "Come, boy; I am past more children, but *thy* sons and daughters will be all *gentlemen born*!"

No matter whether we live in St. James's or in St. Giles's; no matter whether, redolent of perfumes, we lisp and lounge in gilded saloons, or pig together in a cellar upon damp deal shavings; no matter whether we diddle the flats at *ecarté*, or at *bumble puppy*; no matter whether we shoot hares and pheasants at a "grand *battue*," or skin live cats in a blind alley; no matter whether we kill men with cannon-balls, or bullocks with a beef-axe; no matter whether we take measures for preserving the balance of power in Europe, or for a pair of breeches, anywhere; no matter whether we make laws or make candles; whether we carry arms or carry coals; deal out oratory by the hour or tripe by the yard; beg a place or beg an alms; sweep the poor from an estate in Kerry or the mud from a crossing in Seven Dials,—we are each and all *Gentlemen*; and no man must say us nay. If any foreign Marquis, Count Chevelier, or *Gentilhomme* doubts this he may soon have a proof of it. Let him walk out into the streets of London, and he shall not walk far before he shall get a dab of mud upon his surtout from a public broad shovel, or else the skin rubbed off the tip of his nose by the roughest corner of a dust basket with a "*by'yr leave*!" and then only just let him venture to insinuate that Mr. Scavenger Shovelslush, or Mr. Dustman Drearydrag, is "*no* gentleman," and he will speedily find himself either knocked down has low as the pavement will let him go, or "blow'd up *sky high*;" in which latter predicament he may think himself in *high luck*, for it is much more indurable than the horny fist of either scavenger or dustman.

You cannot give greater offence no any man, now-a days, than to tell him he is "no gentleman."—There was a green-sprat merchant and a lily white musselmonger, in Fetter-lane the other night quarrelling—about "some trick not worth an egg-shell" as the philosophic Prince of Denmark might say. "Your're a nausty, dirty, ugly-mugged, lying warmint—you are, you scamping unhang'd thief!" said the spratman. "Goo on, goo on I don't vally thee, nor thy jaw—no, not that'ere!" retorted the musselmonger, snapping his finger and thumb at the spratman. "And wot's more," rejoined the spratman, by way of capping his climax, "and wot's more you're *no gentleman*!" In an instant, *dab*! came the fishified fist of the musselmonger against the unmannerly mouth of the spratman, and down the spratman went, with *his behind* in the cold mud, surrounded by shoals of his scattered sprats; whilst the indignant musselmonger stood over him with a "take *that!*—and, if so be you vont's another on 'em, say I'm *no gentleman* agin—that's all."—The spratman, however, did not want another of them; he seemed to have had quite enough of the first; and so he remained silent, sitting in the mud, and quietly gathering together his scattered sprats; while the rampant Mr. Gentleman musselmonger strutted away beneath his broad basket of that "quæsy food" the *mytilus edulis*, bawling at the very top of his voice "*Yar's lilywhite mussheels*!" and as stiff in the opinion of his own unquestionable *gentlemanship*, as any gentlemenly duellist who has just enjoyed "the *satisfaction* of a gentleman" by sending a leaden bullet whiz through some other gentleman's midriff.

Thus, as aforsaid, no matter what else we may be, we all claim to be *gentlemen*, though our manners are not mended; and here we are all jostling and struggling to get the upper hand of each other like so many gentles in an angler's maggot-box. As Shakspeare says "Your peasant galls the kibe of your courtier in every thing," and if the *gentlemenarchy* of the land have any desire to preserve themselves as a distinct *order* they must forthwith take order for other modes of distinction than those prescribed by my Lord Chesterfield and Mr. Theodore Hook.

MASQUERADING.

At the Westminster Sessions, on Friday, John Isaacs, a respectable-looking youth, was indicted for having stolen a quantity of jewellery, value £31, from the person of a Mrs. Davenish, of 4, Hereford street, May fair. The prosecutrix, a fine looking woman, about 30 years of age, said she went to the masquerade at the King's Theatre, on 27th January, in company with a gentleman, named Horford, whom she had known for four years. A person dressed as a beggar annoyed her very much by following her about; she went into the refreshment-room to avoid him, but he followed her there, and begged a glass of wine, which was refused. Some time after, about four o'clock, the beggar asked her to treat him, which she refused, and she discovered that she had lost one of the drops attached to her ear-rings; she searched for it in various places, but without success, and then put her ear-rings, necklace, brooch, and remaining drop into her glove, and placed it in her bonnet. Some time after, she and her friend went amongst a crowd of men and women in masks, when some one gave her an intentional push, and she screamed out, and a row ensued; she received two severe blows on her head, and on recovering herself, she saw her bonnet lying on the ground. *She then perceived the beggar stoop down and take the glove out of her bonnet.*—(The reader will mark this remembering that this Mrs. Davenish was on her oath; the reason will afterwards appear.)—She screamed out "the beggar has got my glove;" upon which the beggar walked away, but was brought back. The prisoner was the beggar.—The witness, who spoke very low, said, in her cross examination—I am not a married woman, but a widow; I have been a widow six or seven years—I do not know which (laughter); I know a place called Mother H.'s; I have supped there, though I never did any harm in it (a laugh); I cannot say if it is called a house of ill-fame; I cannot say whether I have been there *ten* or *forty* times.—The witness made the same reply to this question, which was repeatedly put by Mr. C. Phillips.—The Chairman; You repeat the question in different forms' several times, and all you can get is, she can't say. Surely there can be no use in pursuing it further.—Mr. Phillips: God forbid I should press the question any further, lest I should compromise the character of some person in Court.—(Immense laughter, in which the Bench joined.)—Witness (appealing to the Bench): I do not wish, gentlemen, to be asked such impertinent questions.—(Renewed laughter.)—The Chairman: You must answer them as well as you can.—Witness: Then I can swear the prisoner is the person who robbed me.—Mr. Philips: Were they gentlemen or ladies that you went with to Mother H.'s?—Witness: I will not answer that question.—Mr. Phillips: How do you get your living?—Witness: Not by thieving.—Mr. Phillips: Perhaps by something quite as bad. Pray, Madam, did you not fight on the occasion you have stated?—Witness: No; unless you call it fighting to bite a person's thumb when thrust into your mouth.—Mr. Phillips: Did you not pull a poor lady's hair? We know a little of the idea women have of fighting.—Witness: I might have done so; I will not swear I did not; I believe I did.—Mr. Phillips: swid you not say just now that you only bit a Dumb or finger?—Witness: No; I did not.—A thuror: Indeed but you did.—Elizabeth Allen, a young and dashingly-dressed female, deposed to seeing Mrs. Davenish's bonnet knocked off, and to observing a person dressed as a street-sweeper take the glove out of the bonnet. The prisoner was that man.—Cross-examined: I am not what is called an unfortunate woman, as I am under protection (a laugh)—Policeman Smith deposed to the prisoner's readily meeting the charge; nothing was found on him.—For the defence two witnesses were called, who stated that the accused accompanied them to the theatre and remained with them during the night, and could not possibly have been the individual who annoyed the prosecutrix in the manner described.—W. Allen a waiter at the masquerade, swore to finding the lost jewellery in a glove, when clearing the stage on the following day (Tuesday). On seeing an account of the loss in the papers, he went with the property to Queen-square. (What becomes of the lady's oath?) There were upwards of 40 witnesses still remaining to be examinned as to character and facts, but the Jury stopped the case, and through their Foreman declared their conviction that the prisoner was perfectly innocent of the charge.—The acquittal appeared to give great satisfaction.—*News, February* 9.

MISCELLANEA.

IBRAHIM PACHA.—"In a small dark room, spread with worn-out carpets, I found, seated on the low ottoman, the hero of the East, who had made the Sultan tremble in his capital; and the effects of whose victories were then occupying the diplomacy of the other Courts of Europe. He is a corpulent person, of about the middle height, with a physiognomy by no means handsome, though indicating intelligence and decision of character. He was simply dressed in the costume of his country, without any ornaments, and received me affably, begging me to be seated, and began a conversation in French, through the medium of his two attendant Beys. He showed considerable shrewdness in his observations and extremely bitter against the Russians, whose inveterate enemy he declared himself, adding, that as soon as the first shot of a general war was fired in Europe, he would march against them with 100,000 men, to turn them out of Asia, and that he would be always prepared to act against them in person till he was 60 years old; he is now 45. For the Sultan and his forces he naturally evinced great contempt, and said that, had not the other Powers interfered, he would in spite of the Russians, before now have been at Constantinople, where the people were anxiously awaiting him. His great passions are war and liberty, and upon my alluding to past successes he said it was nothing to what he hoped to effect before he laid down his sword for ever, and that he had men enough for any undertaking, but that he wanted arms." *Metropolitan Mogazine.*

A NEW LANGUAGE.—A Committee of the members of the Academy of the Fine Arts, at Paris, have just made a report on the merits of M. Sudre, who has invented a system of language by music. It appears that the Committee have found that this new language is capable of expressing all our ideas; that these are capable of being communicated by sounds, characters, and gestures; that it is calculated to communicate those ideas very near, or very rapidly to a distance; that it may be used for open or secret communications; and, lastly, that the system of sounds, and consequently the expressions of the thoughts were not liable to change, but would be in their nature permanent. The Committee was struck particularly with the advantages secured for a remote communication, by which they declared that M. Sudre had done the State some service. It is not to be wondered that all the members resolved to recommend M. Sudre to Government, in consequence of the universality of the application of this lingual telegraph, for it is capable of being put into practice on sea or land, and either at night or day.

Lord Glengall was to have been married on Thursday to the daughter of the late Mr. Mellish had not the sudden death of that gentleman taken place, at his house in Dover-street. The marriage is now postponed for six weeks. Mr; Mellish has appointed Lord Glengall one of his executors. His fortune is said to amount to between two and three millions sterling, nearly the latter sum, which he has divided between his two daughters, one of whom is already married to Lord Edward Thynne son of the Marquis of Bath.—*Morning Herald Jan.* 1,

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The *Times* gives the following verses on the Corn Laws; we think we recognise the "Roman hand," and are inclined to attribute it to the pen to which we owe "The Twopenny Post-Bag," except the *Times* has been so fortunate as to find a second Thomas Brown, Esq.:—

THE BREAD-FRUIT TREE.

A TALE OF THE SANDWICH ISLES.

I'll tell you a tale of the Southern Seas,
You may laugh at, or cry at—just as you please.

Scant was the growth of the Bread-fruit Tree
On the beautiful Isle of Owhyhee,
While, gift of Heaven! it richly grew
O'er the sunny fields of Woahoo;
And it seem'd as Nature had placed these isles
In reach of each other's verdant smiles,
That whate'er was wanting on either shore,
From the other might swift be wafted o'er;—
The Woahooan nymphs arrayed
In trinkets by Owhyheeans made;
While Owhyhee well fed should be
By Woahoo's sweet Bread-fruit Tree.

But, alas, even happy Isles like these
Have a people upon them called Grandees.
And where there are Lords, I need not say
Things *will* go on in a lordly way.
* * * * *
Heard you that cry, whose withering sound
Saddens the sunny prospect round?
From a million of voices it rings on high,
"We starve, we starve!" their fearful cry!
Know you what, 'midst such fertile scenes,
That awful voice of famine means?
Oh, list to me—in Owhyhee
There were Lords and Squires of high degree,
Who in Bread-fruit held large property,
And, of all afflictions, ills, and vices,
Thought none so dreadful as low prices.
Wherefore they held it just and meet
That the world should not too cheaply eat;
Nay, deem'd it radical insolence
To wish to dine at a small expence,
And swore, for the sake of themselves and heirs,
That, happen what might with *other* wares,
No *bread* should be less dear than theirs.

In vain the Owhyheeans said,
"My Lords, we much respect your bread,
But with all due reverence for your Graces,
Would rather have cheaper from other places."
In vain, from the Woahooan shore,
Barks, fill'd with bread-fruit, wing'd them o'er;—
'Twas vulgarly cheap, and tax'd *must* be
Before 'twas fit for good company;
Nor must the poor devils swallow a bit,
Unless they swallow a tax *with* it.

And what said the Lords of Owhyhee,
And the Owhyheean Squirearchy?
In defence of their joint gentility?
Why, they said that they and their S'ans
Had shone in the Senate, Camp, and
Had all been rich,—had manag'd to
As became their station, deep in debt;
And thought it hard that men of reading,
Who had cost, themselves, so much in breeding,
Should now fall victims to cheap feeding,—
Shorn of their beams of wealth and State,
To help low fellows to masticate!
"How little," said they, "the thoughtless poor
Can know what the suffering rich endure,
In bringing up dozens of small Grandees,—
In paying off horrible mortgagees,—
To say nothing of assignees, lessees,
And an endless quantity more of these
*Un*easy things that end in *ees*.
And,—though (as honest Figaro says)
If a gentleman owes, and never pays, (1)
'Tis just the same, be it great or small,
As if he, in fact, owed nothing at all—
Yet, somehow, unless one *sometimes* pays,
Lenders are shy of one, nowadays."
In short, if the Bread-tax once was gone,
These Lords and Gentlemen "could not get on;"
And they even hinted, awfully,
That if e'er, in the Isle of Owhyhee,
Bread-pudding in price should humbled be,
All was o'er with the Aristocracy;—
One penny, saved by clods who dine,
Bein: sure to bring all Nobles to *nine!* (2)
Meanwhile, that cry, that dreadful cry,
"We starve, we starve," rose loud and high,
Till——what was the upshot all shall see
In the Second Canto of Owhyhee.

The *Waterford Mail* has a humorous version o the placard posted by Mr. Lambert lately at Cushendall, as follows:—

"When Parson went to law with Pat,
And served him with a latitat,
The bank was shut—whose fault was that?
O'Connell's.

"When Grattan plied his nimble birch
To flagelate a naughty Church,
Who left ould Ireland in the lurch?
O'Connell.

"Who, when the men of Carrickshock,
With ten score guineas lined his pock-
Ets, left them shivering in the dock?
O'Connell.

"When Parliament, with envious noise,
Cried down the forties (Ireland's joys),
Whose cruel slanders kilt the boys?
O'Connell's.

"Who called the priests a base-born brood,
Whom gold alone could bring to good,
And praised the parsons' gentle blood?
O'Connell.

"Who did his native land beguile,
And preached Repeal in thundering style,
Prevaricating all the while?
O'Connell.

"Who breakfasted with Sheriff Scott,
Hob-nobbed with every Orange sot,
And drank Old Glorious? Was it not
O'Connell?"

(1) Quand on doit, et qu'on ne paye pas, c'est comme si on ne devoit rien.

(2) According to the old arithmetical process of "bringing Nobles to ninepence."

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